

Camp Roberts Joint Land Use Study

**EXECUTIVE
SUMMARY**

June 2013

This study was prepared under contract with San Luis Obispo County, with financial support from the Office of Economic Adjustment, Department of Defense. The content reflects the views of San Luis Obispo County and the jurisdictions, agencies and organizations participating in the JLUS program, and does not necessarily reflect the views of the Office of Economic Adjustment.

Policy Committee

The Policy Committee played an active and important role in the development of the Camp Roberts JLUS. San Luis Obispo County would like to thank the following individuals for their support and professional advice:

Supervisor Frank Mecham, District 1

County of San Luis Obispo

Supervisor Simon Salinas, District 3

County of Monterey

Mayor Duane Picanco

City of Paso Robles

Brigadier General Keith D. Jones

Camp Roberts, Post Commander

Colonel John N. Haramalis

Camp Roberts, Garrison Commander

Colonel Barbara A. Nuismer

Camp Roberts, Garrison Commander (Former)

Technical Committee

The Technical Committee played an active and important role in the development of the Camp Roberts JLUS. San Luis Obispo County would like to thank the following individuals for their support and professional advice (listed alphabetically):

Lynda Auchinachie

San Luis Obispo County Agricultural
Commissioner's Department

LTC Stacy Babcock

Fort Hunter-Liggett

LTC Angel Ortiz

Camp Roberts

CPT Robert Bejarano

Camp Roberts Public Works (Former)

Curtis Black

San Luis Obispo County Parks

Raymond Buettner

Naval Postgraduate School

John D'Ornellas

Heritage Ranch Community Service District

Sherwood Darrington

Ag Land Trust

Ron DeCarli

San Luis Obispo Council of Governments

Susan DeCarli

Paso Robles Community Development

Nora DeDios

Bureau of Land Management

SGT GJ Egger

California Highway Patrol

Paavo Ogren

San Luis Obispo County Public Works

LTC Angel Ortiz

Camp Roberts

1LT Juan Ortiz

Camp Roberts

Roger Oxborrow

Paso Robles Airport

Nathan Parks

Camp Roberts

CPT Herb Franklin

Camp Roberts (Former)

Ed Gallagher

Paso Robles Community Development

Paula Getzelman

South Monterey County Rural Coalition

Kami Griffin

San Luis Obispo County

MSG Ernest Hall

Camp Roberts

Mark Hamelin

Fort Hunter-Liggett

Maria Hidalgo

Camp Roberts

Deborah Hillyard

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Paul Lee

CAL FIRE

Chris Lopez

Monterey County

LT Marty Maples

California Highway Patrol

COL Barbara Nuismer

Camp Roberts (Former)

MAJ Larry Sanders

Camp Roberts (Former)

LTC David Schmith

Camp Roberts (Former)

Chris Shaeffer

California Department of Transportation, District 5

Vicki Shelby

San Luis Obispo County

Tom Shepherd

County of Monterey Parks Department

Attachment A

SGT John Pellerin

San Luis Obispo County Sheriff

CW4 Robert Rall

Camp Roberts DPCA (Former)

Karen Riney

Fort Hunter-Liggett

Freddy Romero

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

Jodee Rowe

Camp Roberts MWR (Former)

Rene Salas

San Miguel Community Service District

Joe Sidor

Monterey County Planning Department

Cyndi Skinner

Fort Hunter-Liggett

Suzi Thomas

Camp Roberts Public Affairs

Roger Van Horn

Monterey County Environmental Health Bureau

Mark Williams

Camp Roberts

County Staff

The Camp Roberts JLUS program is managed by the San Luis Obispo County Department of Planning and Building staff. The staff members listed on the right were key to guiding and managing the development of this study.

Kami Griffin

San Luis Obispo County Assistant Director

Chris Macek

San Luis Obispo County Executive Secretary

Public Input

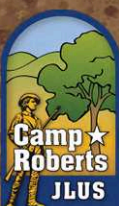
San Luis Obispo County would like to thank all the citizens who gave their time in assisting in the development of the JLUS by participating in the JLUS workshops and corresponding with members of the Policy Committee or Technical Committee members.

JLUS Consultants



Richard Rust, AICP
Celeste Werner, AICP
Michael Hrapla

Michele Zehr
Brenden Cox
Jeanette Studley



Military installations are critical to local economies, generating thousands of jobs and millions of dollars in economic activity and tax revenue annually. In the past, incompatible development has been a factor in the loss of training operations and restructuring of mission-critical components to various military installations. To protect the missions of military installations and the health of the economies and industries that rely on them, encroachment must be addressed through collaboration and joint planning between installations and local communities. This Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) identifies strategies to mitigate future issues and improve coordination between the local communities and Camp Roberts.

An organized communication effort between San Luis Obispo County, Monterey County, the City Paso Robles, unincorporated communities, Camp Roberts, the California Army National Guard (CAARNG), and other stakeholders owning or managing land or resources in the region is needed to ensure the future growth in San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties is coordinated and is compatible with training activities occurring at Camp Roberts.

Camp Roberts is situated in northern San Luis Obispo and southern Monterey counties and covers an area of over 43,800 acres (see Figure 1). The area around Camp Roberts is primarily agriculture; however, there are communities, both incorporated and unincorporated, in the surrounding area. The City of El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles) is the only incorporated city in the Camp Roberts JLUS Study Area, located about 12 miles to the south. The unincorporated communities of Bradley, San Miguel, and Heritage Ranch Village are located adjacent to Camp Roberts.

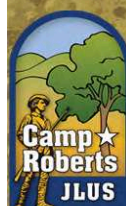
The Camp Roberts JLUS is developed as a proactive and preventive effort to ensure increased communication about land use regulation and conservation decisions as well as natural resource management issues. This study seeks to avoid conflicts previously experienced between the military and local communities in other areas of the United States by engaging the military and local decision-makers in a collaborative process.

What Is a Joint Land Use Study?

A JLUS is a planning process accomplished through the collaborative efforts of a comprehensive list of stakeholders in a defined study area. These stakeholders include local community, state, and federal officials, residents, business owners, local tribal governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the military to identify compatible land uses and growth management guidelines adjacent to active military installations. The intent of the process is to establish and encourage a working relationship between a military installation and their proximate communities to

act as a team to prevent and/or reduce encroachment issues associated with current and future mission activities and local growth.

Although primarily federally funded by the Department of Defense (DOD), Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA), a JLUS is produced by and for local communities. The project management entity for the Camp Roberts JLUS is San Luis Obispo County.



Camp Roberts JLUS



JLUS Goal and Objectives

The goal of the Camp Roberts JLUS is to protect the viability of current and future training operations, while simultaneously guiding community growth, sustaining the environmental and economic health of the region, and protecting public health, safety, and welfare. To help meet this goal, three primary JLUS objectives were identified.

Understanding. Convene community and military representatives to identify, confirm, and understand the issues in an open forum, taking into consideration both community and Camp Roberts perspectives and needs. This includes public awareness, education, and input organized into a cohesive outreach program.

Collaboration. Encourage cooperative land use and resource planning among Camp Roberts and surrounding communities so that future community growth and development are compatible with the training and operational missions at Camp Roberts, while at the same time seeking ways to reduce operational impacts on adjacent lands.

Actions. Provide a set of mutually supported tools, activities, and procedures from which local jurisdictions, agencies, and Camp Roberts / CAARNG can select, prepare, and approve / adopt and then use to implement the recommendations developed during the JLUS process. The actions proposed include both operational measures to mitigate installation impacts on surrounding communities and local government and agency approaches to reduce community impacts on military operations. These tools will help decision makers resolve compatibility issues and prioritize projects within the annual budgeting process of their respective entity / jurisdiction.

Why Prepare a Joint Land Use Study?

Although military installations and nearby communities may be separated by a fence line, they often share natural and manmade resources such as land use, airspace, water, and infrastructure. Despite the many positive interactions among local jurisdictions, agencies, and the military, and because so many resources are shared, the activities or actions of one entity can pose

unintended negative impacts on another, resulting in conflicts. As communities develop and expand in response to growth and market demands, land use approvals have the ability to locate potentially incompatible development closer to military installations and operational / training areas. The result can initiate new, or exacerbate existing, land use, and other compatibility issues, often referred to as encroachment, which can have negative impacts on community safety, economic development, and sustainment of military activities and readiness. This threat to military readiness activities is currently one of the military's greatest concerns.

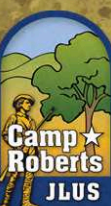
Collaboration and joint planning among military installations, local communities, and agencies should occur to protect the long-term viability of existing and future military missions. Working together also enhances the health of economies and industries of the communities before incompatibility becomes an issue.

Recognizing the close relationship that should exist between installations and adjacent communities, the OEA implemented the JLUS program in an effort to mitigate existing and future conflicts and enhance communication and coordination among all affected stakeholders. This program aims to preserve the sustainability of local communities within the JLUS study area while protecting current and future operational and training missions at Camp Roberts.

Regional Economic and Local Importance

Camp Roberts is located in the south central coastal region of California, 12 miles north of Paso Robles, and is situated adjacent to US Highway 101 in northern San Luis Obispo and southern Monterey counties (see Figure 1). The unincorporated communities of Bradley, Heritage Ranch Village, and San Miguel are adjacent to Camp Roberts, while the incorporated City of Paso Robles is located southeast of the installation.

Within this region and throughout the state, the California National Guard (CNG) is an important economic engine. As a whole, CNG employs nearly 5,000 civilians and 23,770 active, reserve, and mobilized soldiers and airmen. In fiscal year 2012, the CNG spent



Camp Roberts JLUS

approximately \$665 million throughout the State of California.

Local Communities Working Together

As a community presence, Camp Roberts is much more than just an economic engine. The facilities at Camp Roberts are used by numerous entities including military, federal, and local agencies. The open door policy at the Camp renders it a valued asset to the community, in that it allows outside entities to use the facilities upon procurement of proper clearance and prior arrangements. Some of the regular, public users of Camp Roberts include special groups, i.e. The Honorary Colonels Corps and the Freedom Academy, YMCA, along with youth groups and teams. Camp Roberts also serves an important function as a training facility for various federal agencies and a community events facility for non-governmental groups.

Who Guided the Development of the JLUS?

Policy Committee and Technical Committee

The development of the Camp Roberts JLUS was guided by two committees, comprised of representatives from local jurisdictions, Camp Roberts, federal and state agencies, resource agencies, and other stakeholders.

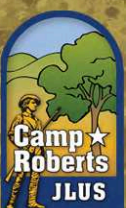
- **Policy Committee (PC).** The PC is responsible for the overall direction of the JLUS, approval of the study design, approval of policy recommendations, and approval of draft and final JLUS documents.
- **Technical Committee (TC).** The TC identified and addressed technical issues, provided feedback on report development, and assisted in the development and evaluation of implementation strategies.

The PC and TC served as liaisons to their respective stakeholder groups. PC and TC members were charged with conveying committee activities and information to their organizations and constituencies and relaying their respective organization's comments and suggestions to both committees for consideration. The

responsibilities and list of participants for the JLUS sponsors, the PC, and the TC are identified in Table 1.

Table 1. Responsibilities and Participants

Responsibilities	Who
SPONSORS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coordination ■ Accountability ■ Grant Management ■ Financial Contribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ San Luis Obispo County ■ Office of Economic Adjustment
POLICY COMMITTEE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Policy Direction ■ Study Oversight ■ Monitoring ■ Report Adoption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CAARNG / Camp Roberts ■ City of Paso Robles ■ Monterey County ■ San Luis Obispo County
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identify Issues ■ Provide Expertise to Address Technical Issues ■ Evaluate and Recommend Implementation Options to the PC ■ Provide Draft and Final Report Recommendations to the PC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Agricultural Land Trust ■ Bureau of Land Management ■ CAARNG / Camp Roberts ■ CAL FIRE ■ California Department of Fish and Wildlife ■ California Highway Patrol ■ Caltrans ■ City of Paso Robles ■ Fort Hunter-Liggett ■ Heritage Ranch Community Services District ■ Monterey County ■ Monterey County Sheriff's Department ■ Monterey County Water Resources Agency ■ Naval Postgraduate School ■ Paso Robles Airport ■ San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District ■ San Luis Obispo Council of Governments ■ San Luis Obispo County ■ San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Department ■ San Miguel Community Services District ■ San Miguel Community Services District ■ Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians ■ South Monterey County Rural Coalition



Public Input

Three public forums were held during the development of the JLUS in order to provide an opportunity for the exchange of information with the greater community, assist in identifying the issues to be addressed in the JLUS, and provide input on the strategies proposed. The public forums were all held at the San Miguel Parish Center in San Miguel.



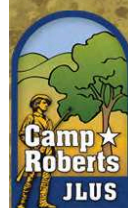
Members of the public attend the first public workshop of the Camp Roberts JLUS to learn about the planning process.

To help keep the public informed, a project website was developed and maintained that provided access to project information. Information contained on the website included JLUS fact sheets, program points of contact, schedules, documents, maps, and public meeting information. The project website is located at:

www.camprobertsjlus.com

JLUS Study Area

The Camp Roberts JLUS is designed to address all lands near Camp Roberts that may impact current or future military operations or may be impacted by operations. Camp Roberts JLUS Study Area includes portions of northern San Luis Obispo County and southern portions of Monterey County. Figure 2 illustrates the Camp Roberts JLUS Study Area.



Camp Roberts JLUS

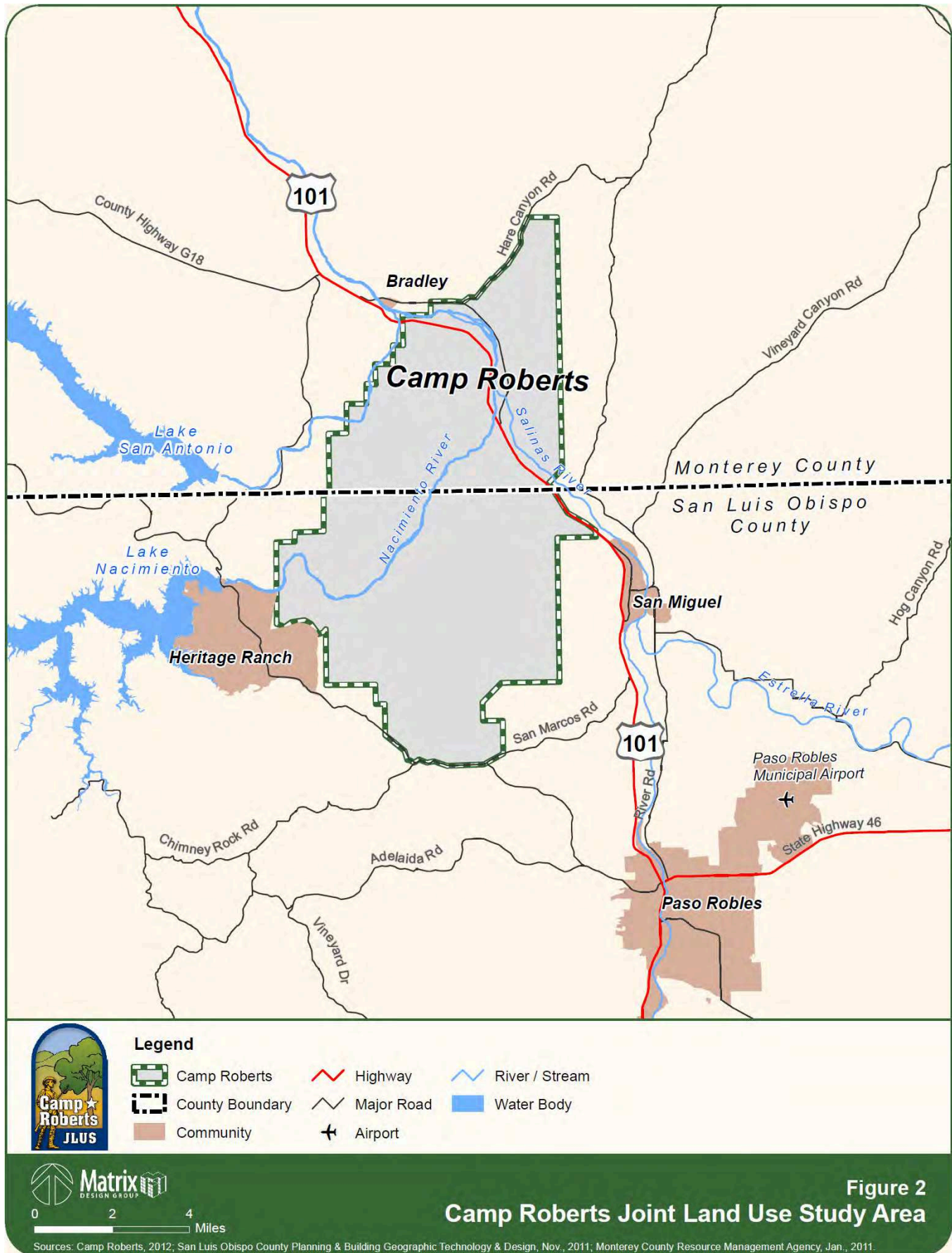


Figure 2
Camp Roberts Joint Land Use Study Area

Included in Chapter 2 of the JLUS is an overview of the history and current operations at Camp Roberts, profiles of community growth and development trends, as well as the general setting of the JLUS Study Area. Identifying and describing the various activities performed on the military installation provides valuable insight into the importance of Camp Roberts as a state and national strategic asset. This information enables stakeholders to make informed decisions about the future development and economic growth of communities proximate to Camp Roberts, which could potentially impact the existence and future role of the facility. It also allows the military to understand the types of activities occurring “outside the fence” when considering future missions and operations.

California National Guard

The California National Guard (CNG) serves as the state’s military department under the direction of the Governor of California. CNG soldiers and airmen train year-round to be prepared for any mission, foreign or domestic. This dual mission role is an important difference with the National Guard compared to active Army or Air Force units. While CNG and active military units share similar training and engagement responsibilities as a military force, the defining characteristic of the National Guard is its domestic response mission in times of need. For response to natural disasters, wildfires, civil distress or other State emergencies, the CNG is the State’s go to entity for providing assistance to the people of California in times of need.

Camp Roberts, as a key training site and centrally located facility in the State, provides key support in helping the CNG meet both its foreign and domestic missions. To serve these two missions, Camp Roberts has a two-part mission statement:

Federal:

Command, Operate, Manage and Administer the use of resources of a Maneuver Training Center-Heavy (MTC-H) to provide year-round customer service through administrative, engineering, logistical, training and operations support to assigned, attached, transient, or tenant units and joint forces activities for up to and including brigade sized elements.

State:

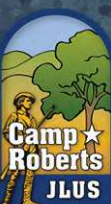
Protect the public safety of the citizens of California by providing military support to the civil authority during natural disasters and other emergencies.”

Camp Roberts serves as a major Maneuver Training Center – heavy and light equipment for the CNG, and specializes in repair, maintenance, and modifications for all National Guard vehicles, equipment, and munitions. It is used primarily for California Army National Guard (CAARNG) collective training and unit schools in both heavy and light maneuver training. It supports various training efforts, including: live-fire training, aerial gunnery, drop zones, and limited airfield training operations on two airfields.

The installation is also used by non-military entities for training and recreational activities (recreation allowed when not in conflict with operations or construction at Camp Roberts).

Future Mission Operations

Camp Roberts is developed as an Army standard installation with state of the art facilities, ranges, and training areas. These assets facilitate tactical training experiences and professional leadership mission requirements. This positions Camp Roberts well in becoming the Western Regional Training Center (RTC) for the National Guard (NG). The NG vision would enable other DOD-related and non-DOD-related missions to receive current training in the latest technologies and equipment enabling excellent national security.



Camp Roberts JLUS

While there are currently no proposed projects for increasing the missions at the installation, potential future changes by Camp Roberts or one of its tenant organizations could include:

- Potential rehabilitation and reuse of the East Garrison airfield,
- Modernization of training and support facilities, and
- Homeland Response Training mission.

Installation Setting

Camp Roberts is leased from the federal government and managed by the CAARNG. It occupies 42,784 acres of land in California's south central coast region in San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties. The Salinas River runs through the installation and separates the main cantonment area from the East Garrison. The majority of the firing ranges and maneuver areas are open grasslands. The rest of the installation is steep mountainous terrain with various elements of vegetation including oak trees and wetlands. The steep hills act as a buffer between the installation activities and the surrounding civilian areas.

Camp Roberts includes three main types of use areas: Cantonment Area, Training Areas, and Airfield Operational Areas.

Cantonment Area

The cantonment areas are on the Main and East Garrisons, concentrated in the eastern / northeastern portion of the installation near the Main Gate and on both sides of US Highway 101. The maneuver training and land navigation areas are in the southern, central, and northern portions of the Camp. The firing ranges occupy the western and central portions in of the installation, with the urban combat site to the north. McMillan Field is located at the south end of the installation and the East Garrison Airfield is located towards the northern end.

Training Areas

The facilities on Camp Roberts allow for units up to brigade size to train on the camp; the installation can house up to two brigades. Camp Roberts serves as a

training site for numerous services including CAARNG, Active Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), US Pacific Command (PACOM), US Army Reserve troop program units (USAR TPU), and US Air National Guard Schools (USAR SCH), and federal and state law enforcement agencies.

Camp Roberts is organized into 25 training areas (including Area M which is the impact area on the installation), as shown on Figure 3. The impact area is where the majority of weapons firing occurs and has the largest concentration of firing ranges. This area supports limited vehicle maneuver operations, restricted troop maneuver zones, and an observation point and radar site.

Airfield Operational Areas

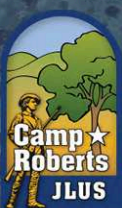
Camp Roberts has two heliports, the East and West Garrison Heliports. The heliport located at the East Garrison is for rotary wing aircraft only, which can support helicopters such as the AH-64 Apache and UH-60 Black Hawk. Helicopter operations and landing maneuvers are carried out primarily by the CAARNG.

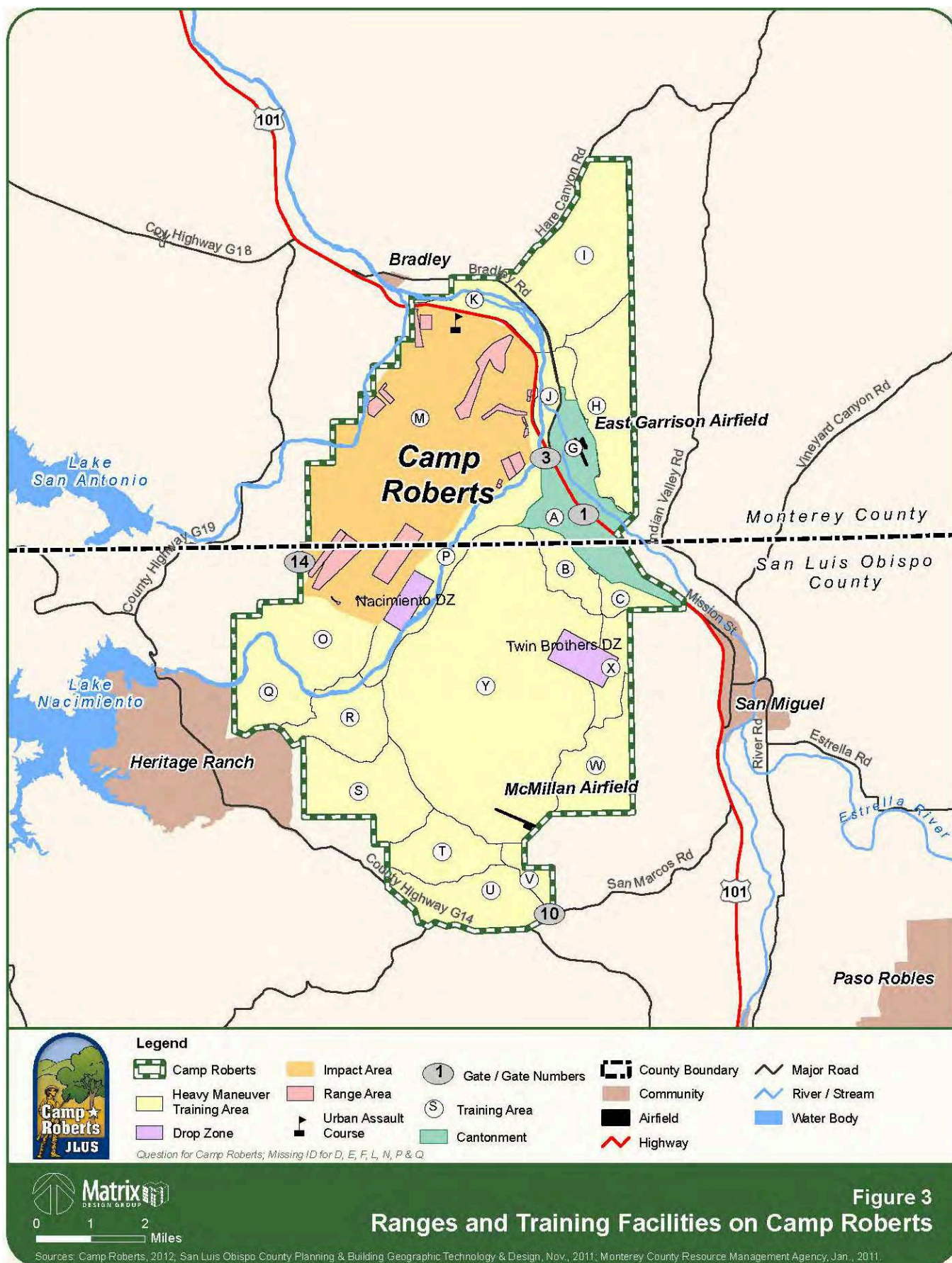
CAARNG conducts air operations using helicopters at Camp Roberts. These include landing and pickup exercises, transportation and maneuvering of vehicles and airborne parachute drops. Parachute drops occur at the Nacimiento Drop Zone near the middle of the installation and at the Twin Brothers Drop Zone in the southeastern portion of the installation.

County and City Profiles

Regional Overview

The Camp Roberts JLUS study area is in both San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties. Monterey County has a total area of 3,771 square miles and is bordered by the Pacific Ocean to the west and rolling hills and coastal valleys to the east. San Luis Obispo County has a total area of 3,615 square miles and is bordered by the Pacific Ocean and the Santa Lucia Mountains. An estimated 25,118 acres (58.7%) of Camp Roberts lies in San Luis Obispo County and 17,670 acres (41.3%) lies in Monterey County.





Camp Roberts JLUS

San Luis Obispo County

Incorporated concurrent with California's statehood in 1850, San Luis Obispo County grew to a population of 269,637 by 2010 according to the U.S. Census 2010. The median household income was also \$42,428.

San Luis Obispo County's economy is based significantly on agriculture, particularly in viticulture and wine making. Other industries include construction, healthcare services, innovation and knowledge-based services (education, finance, insurance, government, and real estate), manufacturing, and tourism.

Much of the private land surrounding Camp Roberts is in conservation easements acquired through the Williamson Act of 1965.

City of Paso Robles

The City of El Paso de Robles (also known as Paso Robles) is one of California's oldest communities. It was founded in 1772 by the Franciscans and was incorporated in 1889. Paso Robles was the former San Luis Obispo County seat.

Located southeast of Camp Roberts at the crossroads of US Highway 101 and State Highway 46, Paso Robles is not impacted by most compatibility factors discussed in Chapter 4. The City is home to some of the permanent personnel at the Camp, and is the primary provider of hotel rooms for transient housing associated with the Camp. The city is serviced by Amtrak and has a local municipal airport (though no regular commercial service at the airport). According to the City's General Plan, expansion of the city is focused primarily in the southeast. Within the city there is a focus on infill development in terms of mixed use with higher density multi-family housing located close to arterial streets, public transit and convenience shopping.

The City of Paso Robles was recently awarded the National Great American Small Town Award. The 2010 Census data shows the population to be 29,793 with a median income of \$57,459.

San Miguel

The community of San Miguel is a historic and cultural site where the Franciscan priests founded Mission San Miguel in the summer of 1767. San Miguel is located southeast of Camp Roberts along US Highway 101. Today, San Miguel's jurisdictional authority is as a Community Services District which provides water, sewer, fire protection, and street lighting to a population of approximately 2,336 according the US Census 2010.

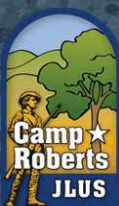
Heritage Ranch Village

The unincorporated resort community of Heritage Ranch is located along Lake Nacimiento in northern San Luis Obispo County and near the western border of Camp Roberts. Heritage Ranch Village encompasses 9,200 acres with 5,100 acres dedicated to open space. The maximum build-out for the village is 2,900 dwelling units, which would preserve the semi-rural, ranch character of the community. The village includes recreational amenities, including a marina and boat launch, camping areas, an equestrian center and a ball park. Other land uses include a general store, medical office, fire station, ranch headquarters, a church and an elementary school. In addition, a new commercial center, including a grocery store, opened in the spring 2010.

Monterey County

Monterey County was one of the original counties incorporated at the time of California's statehood in 1850 and now has approximate 2010 population of 415,057. Today, the county is best known for its tourist attractions in the coastal regions (i.e., Big Sur, State Route 1, 17 Mile Drive, and the Monterey Peninsula) and agriculture in the Salinas River Valley.

Monterey County's economy is based on agriculture, particularly lettuce production. Farming represents 26% of the county's workforce. Other growing industries include government, healthcare, and education services. Prominent economic sectors in the county that have been hit hard by the recent recession are the construction, retail trade, and tourism industries.



Bradley

The only community in Monterey County within the JLUS Study Area is Bradley. It is an unincorporated community located just north of Camp Roberts along US Highway 101. The population of the community totals approximately 100 people and has not changed significantly in five years.

Study Area Growth Trends

The following provides a profile of the study area's growth trends.

Population

Population data is based on the 2010 data provided by the California Department of Finance Demographic Research Unit (based on US Census information). The following information provides an overview of the changes in population in the Camp Roberts JLUS study area in the last 10 years.

San Luis Obispo County's total population in 2010 was 269,637. The population change from 2000 to 2010 was a 9.3% increase. Most of this growth is attributed to migration from urban centers (cities like San Francisco and Los Angeles) to rural suburbia where cost of living is less expensive. The population figures represent the permanent population in San Luis Obispo County but do not consider the temporary population surges associated with the region's tourism and agricultural industries.

By population, the City of San Luis Obispo is the largest city in San Luis Obispo County (but only saw a slight increase in population from 2000 to 2010), while Paso Robles and Atascadero are the second and third largest cities (by population) in the county, respectively. With an addition of 5,400 people (22.6% growth), Paso Robles had the greatest population increase between 2000 and 2010. The unincorporated community of Bradley experienced a negative growth rate of -22.5% during this time.

Future Population Projections

San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties are expected to continue to see a slow, steady increase in population over the next 40 years. San Luis Obispo County will experience a projected annual growth rate of nearly 0.9%, and Monterey County will realize a projected annual growth rate of a little over 1.2%.

Economy

Generally, the economies of San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties are based on the agriculture and tourism industries. Like other counties in the coastal region of California, San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties have a climate and geography that is ideal for viticulture. Cool temperatures in the morning and mild to moderate temperatures at mid-day and in the evening are particularly well suited for grape cultivating.

San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties export agriculture commodities throughout the US. San Luis Obispo County is one of the principal grape cultivation and wine production counties in the US. Monterey County is the nation's top producer of lettuce.

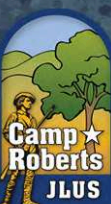
Employment

The major industries that comprise the San Luis Obispo County economy include accommodations and food, local government, state government, other services, and agriculture. The five largest employers reported in San Luis Obispo County are:

- San Luis Obispo County
- Cal Poly State University, San Luis Obispo
- Atascadero State Hospital
- California Men's Colony
- Pacific Gas & Electric

The major economic industries that contribute to the Monterey County economy include:

- Local government
- Farm labor contracts and crew leaders
- Crop and animal production
- Hotels (except casino hotels) and restaurants



Camp Roberts JLUS

Current Development Overview within the Study Area

A majority of the land within the study area is currently used as either open space or agriculture with a few small communities within the study area: the unincorporated communities of Bradley to the north, San Miguel to the east, and Heritage Ranch Village to the west; and the City of Paso Robles being the closest incorporated area to Camp Roberts.

North

The northern border of Camp Roberts is located in Monterey County and consists of agriculture and open space as well as the unincorporated community of Bradley. A small portion of the northern Camp Roberts boundary abuts one part of the Big Sandy Wildlife Area, which is discussed in greater detail later in this section. The northeastern border of the installation is adjacent to agriculture and open space areas.

East

The eastern side of Camp Roberts is a mix of agricultural and open space, rural residential, and the unincorporated community of San Miguel. US Highway 101 traverses the installation from the east to north and serves as the western border to the community of San Miguel. The community of San Miguel was established around the historic Mission San Miguel and supports a population of approximately 2,000 with one elementary school (K-8), Lillian Larsen School Elementary School and the newly formed Almond Acres Charter School. Rural residential occurs to the southeast of Camp Roberts at roughly one unit per acre.

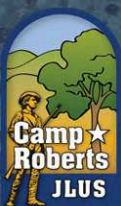
South

The southern boundary of Camp Roberts is adjacent to rural residential and agriculture farmlands. The majority of the land immediately south of the installation is in agricultural preserve contracts under the Williamson Act. All of the development immediately south of Camp Roberts consists of rural residential parcels and residential single family parcel.

Most of the development occurs further south between the incorporated communities of Paso Robles, Atascadero, and San Luis Obispo. These communities provide housing and various recreational amenities to troops and employees of Camp Roberts. The majority of the housing needs for the CNG is met by the City of Paso Robles, while San Miguel and Atascadero augment roughly 15% of the housing needs for the CNG. Only three percent of the CNG personnel reside in the City of San Luis Obispo.

West

The western border of Camp Roberts is surrounded by agricultural lands the lake / recreational / resort subdivision of Heritage Ranch. Heritage Ranch contains a mix of lots ranging from less than one acre to one-acre up to 20-acre parcels. During the summer months the lake resort area experiences an influx of people to participate in recreational activities such as boating and fishing. The majority of the agriculture lands to the west of the installation are in Williamson Act agricultural preserve contracts to protect productive agriculture lands.



Compatibility, in relation to military readiness, can be defined as the balance or compromise between community needs and interests and military needs and interests. The goal of compatibility planning is to promote an environment where both entities can coexist successfully.

A number of factors influence whether community and military plans, programs, and activities are compatible or in conflict. For this Joint Land Use Study (JLUS), a list of 23 compatibility factors was used to characterize local issues. These factors fall into three broad categories: man-made, natural resources, and competition for scarce resources (see graphic below).

Man-Made Factors		Natural Resource Factors	
1 Interagency Coordination / Communication	9 Vibration	18 Water Quality / Quantity	
2 Land Use	10 Dust / Smoke / Steam	19 T & E Species	
3 Safety Zones	11 Light and Glare	Competition for Scarce Resources	
4 Vertical Obstructions	12 Energy Development	20 Scarce Natural Resources	
5 Local Housing Availability	13 Air Quality	21 Land / Air Spaces	
6 Infrastructure Extensions	14 Frequency Spectrum	22 Frequency Spectrum Capacity	
7 Anti-Terrorism / Force Protection	15 Public Trespassing	23 Roadway Capacity	
8 Noise	16 Cultural Resources		
	17 Legislative Initiatives		

While 23 factors were used to help identify potential issues, only 21 factors were found to have issues as part of the Camp Roberts JLUS. No issues were identified under #17, Legislative Initiatives and #22, Frequency Spectrum Capacity.

Developing Recommendations

JLUS strategies incorporate a variety of actions that can be taken to promote compatible land use and resource planning by local governments, military installations, agencies, and other identified stakeholders. Upon implementation, existing and potential compatibility issues arising from the civilian / military interface can be removed or significantly mitigated. As such, the strategies included in Chapter 4 function as the heart of the JLUS document and are the culmination of the planning process.

Strategy Foundation

After the list of compatibility issues was identified and compiled, each of the issues was given a priority ranking by the PC/TC.

- **High Priority.** These issues are critical to address within the year following completion of the JLUS.
- **Medium Priority.** These issues are important and should be addressed in within one to three years following completion of the JLUS.
- **Low Priority.** These issues within three to five years following completion of the JLUS.
- **On-Going.** These issues need to be addressed on an on-going basis).
- **Awareness.** These issues do not need to be addressed in the short-term, but should be monitored.

The priority of an issue was used when assigning completion years (called “Timing” on strategy tables) for the strategies proposed.

How to Read the Strategies

Strategies are designed to address the issues identified for that topic. The strategies are presented in a consistent table format following the discussion of each factor. The following paragraphs provide an overview of how to read the information presented for each strategy.

It is important to note that once the JLUS process is completed, the final document is not an adopted plan, but rather a recommended set of strategies which should be implemented by the JLUS participants for the JLUS to be successful.

Issue. Each issue is assigned a number for purposes of reference. The numbering system consists of letters representing the factor they address (LU for Land Use, SAF for Safety, etc.) and numbers. The numbers are sequential, with the first issue presented given the number “1”, the second “2”, and so forth. The numbers do not indicate any type hierarchy or priority.

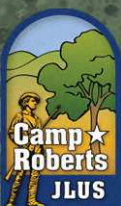
ID. Each strategy is also assigned an identification letter (A, B, C, etc.). The letters are assigned to provide a unique and easy reference for each strategy. A strategy’s reference number is composed of the Issue number and this ID.

Strategy. The third column provides the text of the strategy. The text states what needs to be accomplished.

Camp Roberts Influence Area (CRIA). This column identifies the geographic area where the recommended strategies will be applied. This ensures strategies are only applied to areas where a compatibility issue has been identified (current or future). The five Camp Roberts Influence Areas are described under the section “Camp Roberts Influence Areas” below.

Timing. The year shown indicates the year a strategy should be completed. Several strategies will be needed on a continuous or intermittent, as-needed basis. For these strategies, the word “On” is used to designate these as “on-going” strategies. The timing of strategies was based on the priority level assigned to each issue by the PC/TC, and refined to reflect the time needed to implement each strategy.

Local / State / Federal Stakeholders. The major stakeholders who will be responsible for ensuring the strategies are implemented are listed on the top of each strategy table. Many of the strategies will require a collaborative effort, thus more than one stakeholder may be identified as the responsible party. A square



symbol (■) designates that the stakeholder identified is responsible for implementing the strategy. A hollow square (□) designates that the stakeholder plays a key supporting role, but is not directly responsible for implementation.

Camp Roberts Influence Areas

A Military Influence Area (MIA) is a formally designated geographic planning area where military operations may impact local communities, and conversely, where local activities may affect the military's ability to carry out its mission. In this JLUS, the MIAs are referred to as Camp Roberts Influence Areas (CRIAs). In other JLUS documents, terms such as Region of Military Influence, Military Influence Planning District, Military Influence Overlay District, Military Influence Disclosure District, Airfield Influence Planning District, and Areas of Critical State Concern have also been used to describe similar areas.

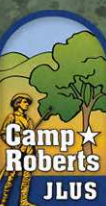
The CRIA designation is used to define the geographic area where the JLUS strategies are to be applied. This technique is used to apply strategies to the appropriate areas, and locations not subject to a specific compatibility issue are not adversely impacted by regulations otherwise in appropriate for their location or circumstance. The official CRIA boundaries and associated restrictions will be developed during the implementation phase of the JLUS.

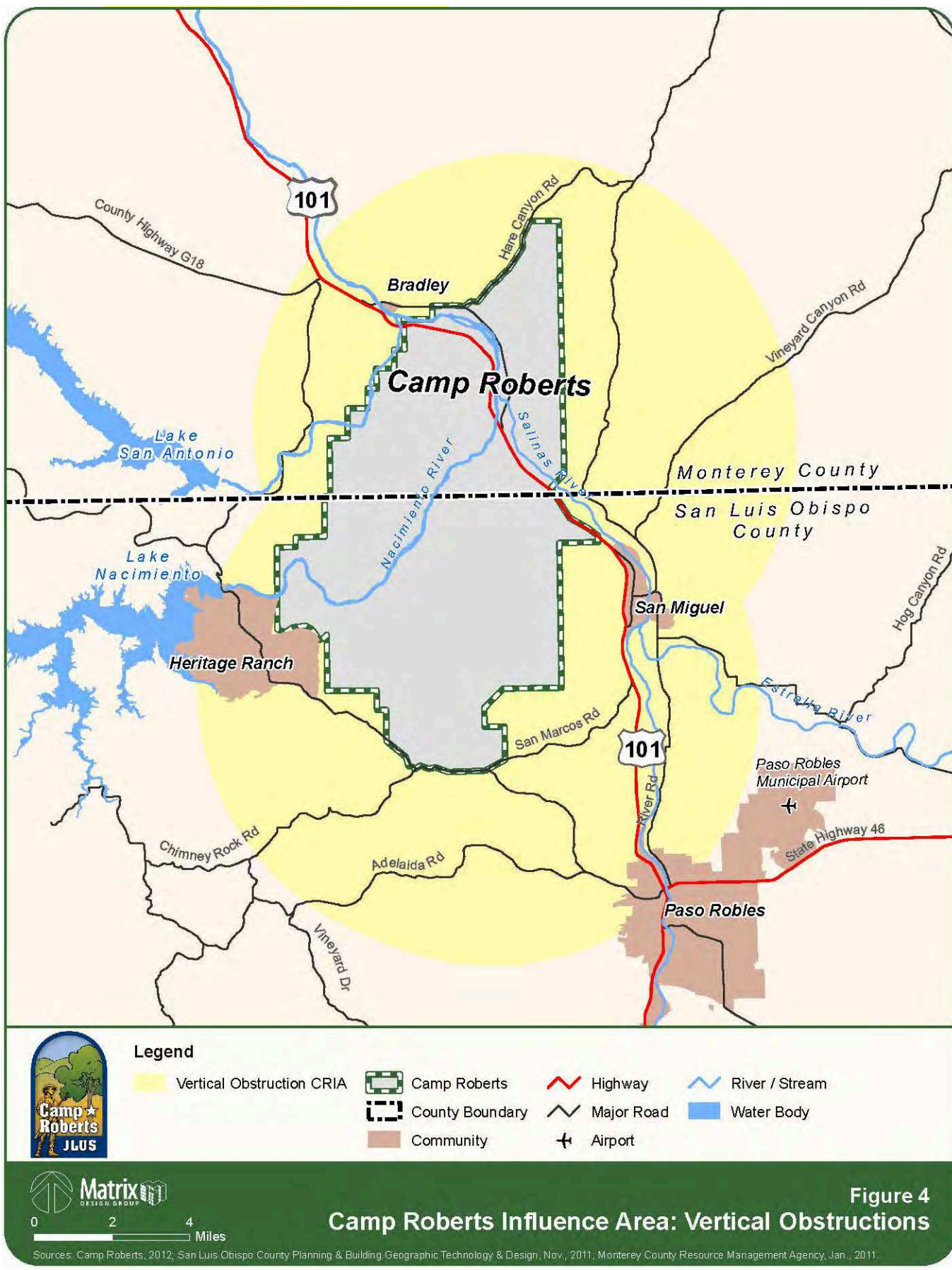
There are five CRIAs identified for the Camp Roberts JLUS, which are detailed as follows:

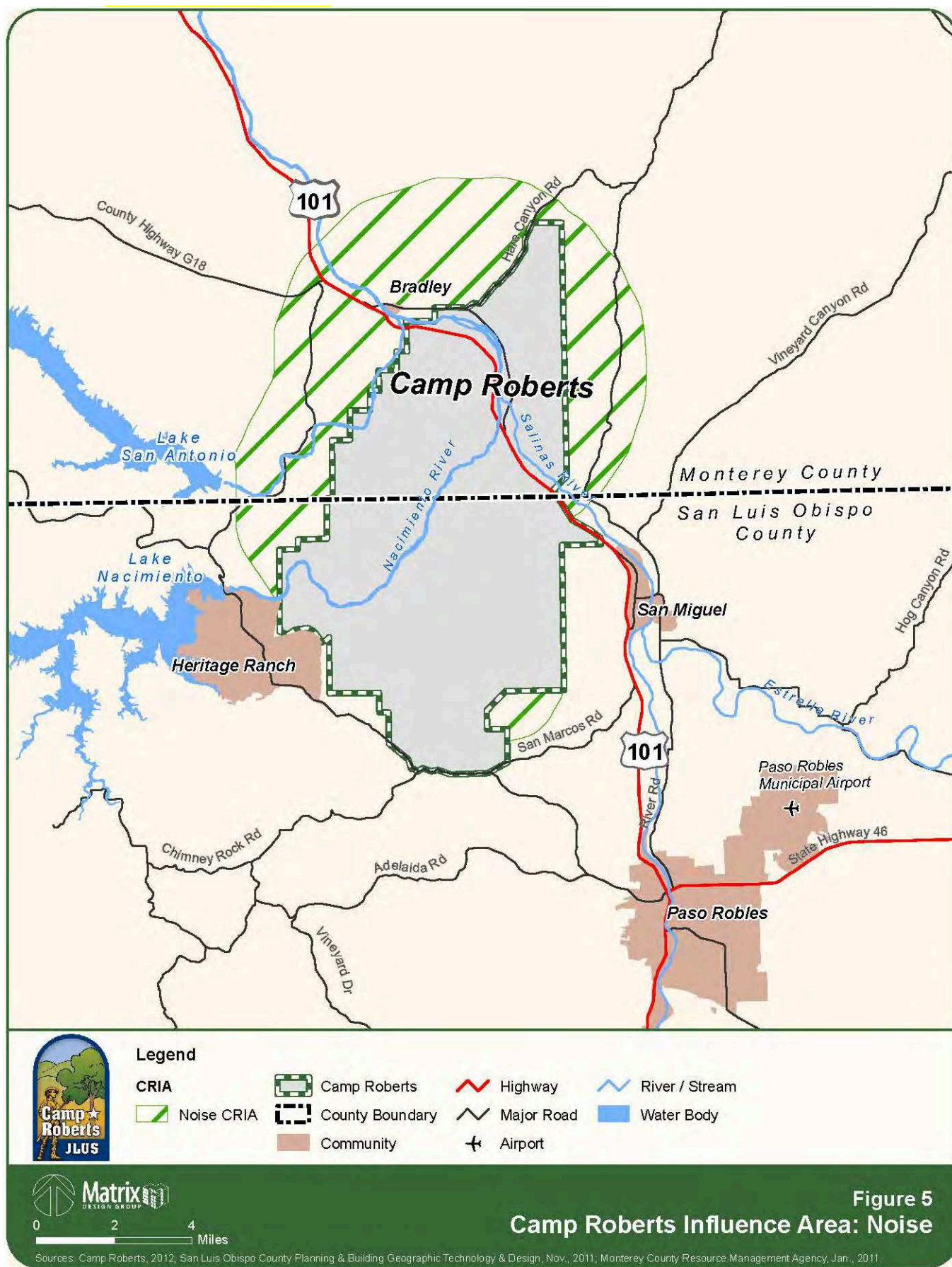
- **Vertical Obstructions CRIA.** The Vertical Obstruction CRIA serves to protect important flight areas for aircraft that operate out of McMillan Airfield or the East Garrison Airfield at Camp Roberts. Within this CRIA, strategies address height restrictions in order to avoid vertical obstructions. This CRIA will extend five miles around the center point of McMillan Airfield and the East Garrison Airfield, see Figure 4.
- **Noise CRIA.** The Noise CRIA includes all lands located off-post that fall within the 115 130 PK15(met) and >130 PK15(met) noise contours for small arms (see Section 4.8, Noise, for a

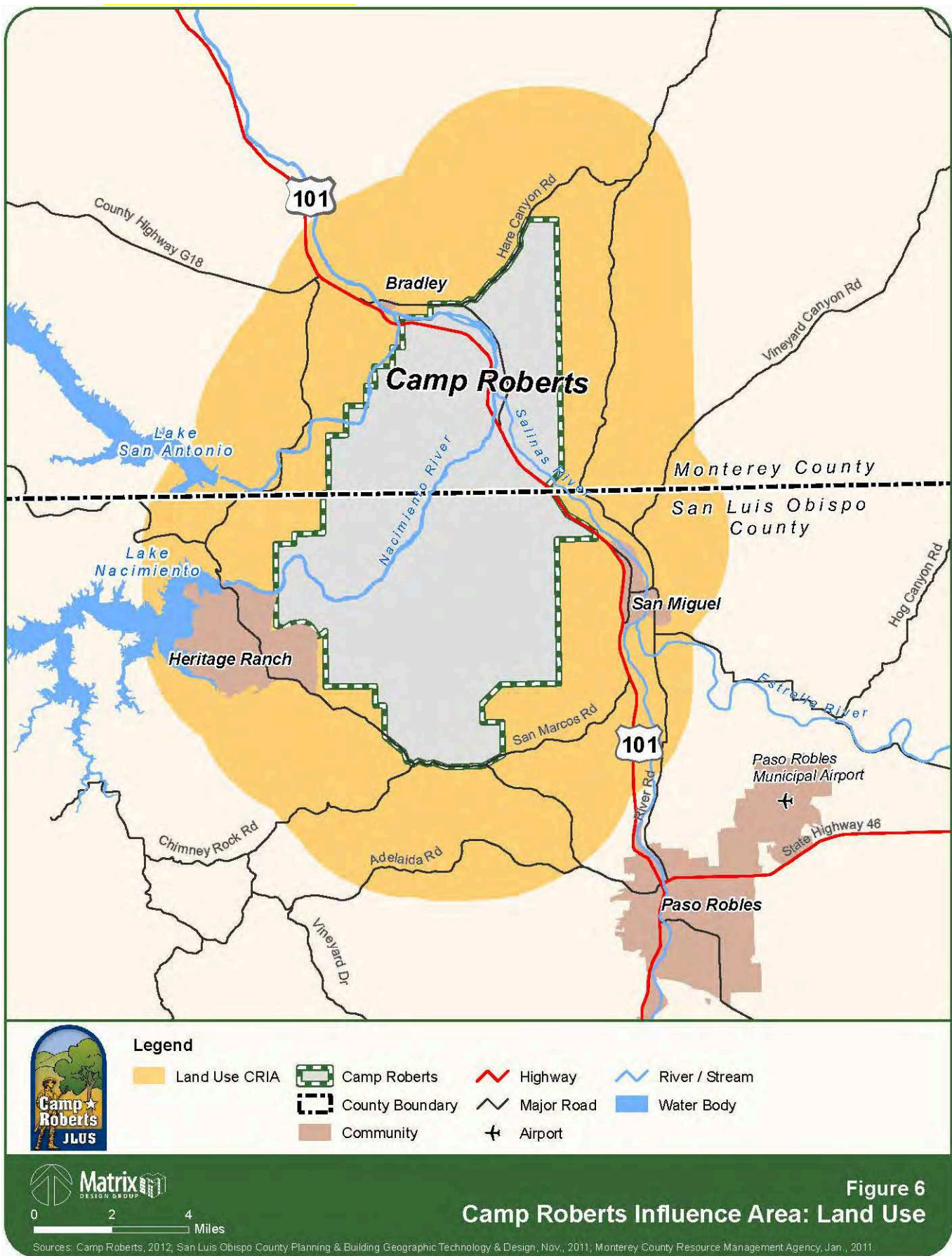
discussion of these terms). Residential developments and other noise sensitive land uses within this CRIA may be subject to sound attenuation measures to reduce noise impacts, see Figure 5.

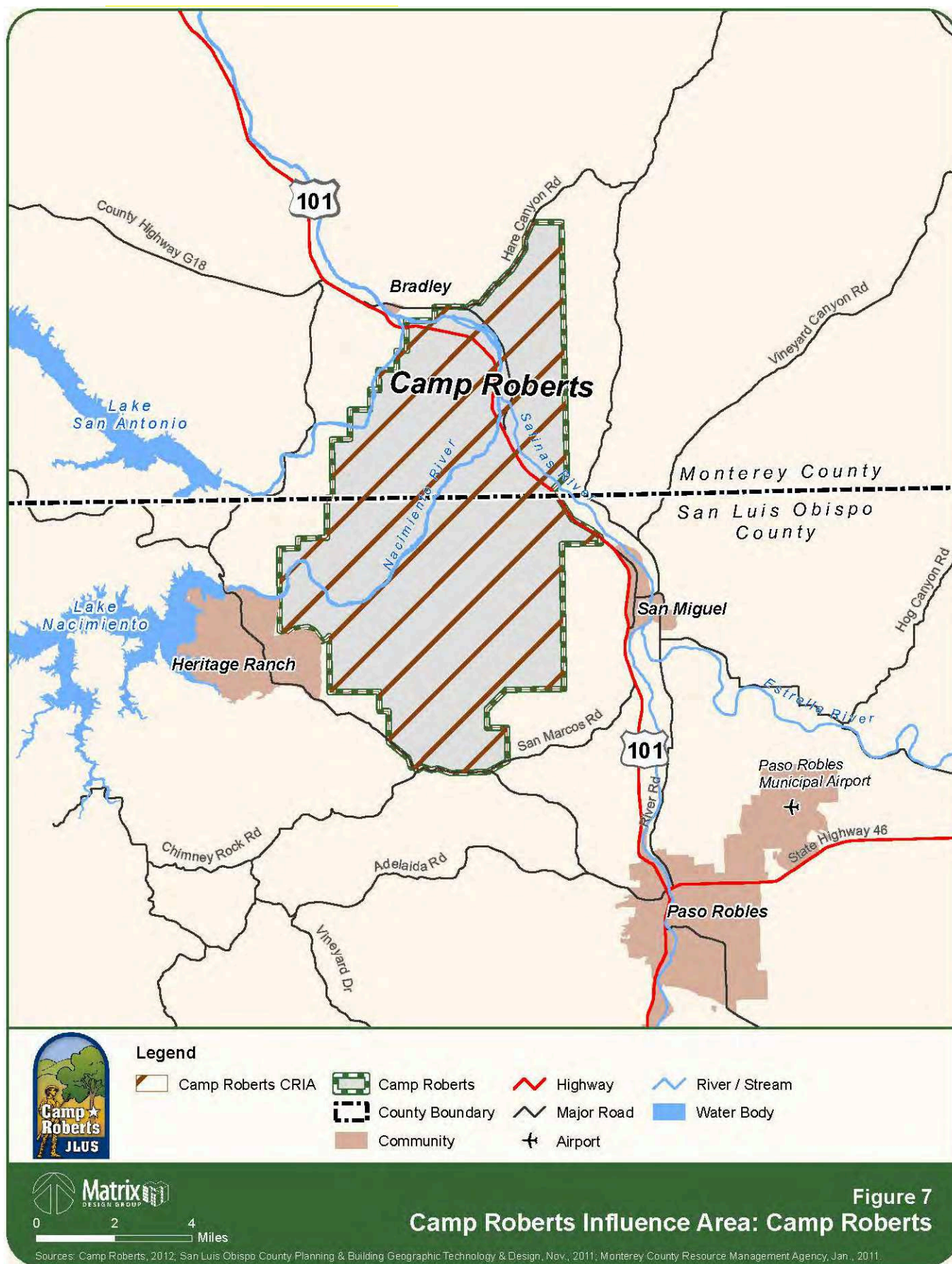
- **Land Use CRIA.** This CRIA covers the land area within three miles of the boundary of Camp Roberts. Strategies attached to this CRIA are related to land use planning and disclosure requirements (as a part of real estate transactions), see Figure 6.
- **Camp Roberts CRIA.** This CRIA is defined as the boundary of Camp Roberts, and these strategies apply to locations within the Camp Roberts boundary, see Figure 7.
- **General CRIA.** Some strategies apply to plans or programs and are not defined to a specific geographic area. For these strategies, the General CRIA is assigned.









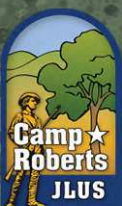


JLUS Strategies

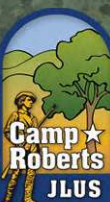
The following tables contain the compatibility issues identified during the development of the Camp Roberts JLUS (in rows that start with a dark green box). Following each issue statement are the strategies proposed (if applicable) for that issue. These items are organized by the section that they appear under in the JLUS.

Interagency Coordination / Communication Strategies

Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
COM-1		<p>Agency Coordination. Adequate and timely communication is vital for the sustainability of the Camp Roberts mission and the agencies and organizations engaged in planning and resource management in the study area. Encourage bi-directional communication efforts– from Camp Roberts to agencies and agencies to Camp Roberts – concerning their activities. The following key areas need enhanced coordination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proposed development projects ■ Housing needs and associated living accommodations ■ Environmental compliance activities (CNG programs, NEPA, CEQA, Section 106, etc.) ■ Changes and notifications of operations (including aviation operations and any frequency spectrum operations) ■ Land acquisition ■ Habitat protection ■ Prescribed burns ■ Infrastructure project extensions and/or improvements ■ Public services sharing and cooperation (i.e. utilities and security, law enforcement) ■ Federal mineral estate exploration and extraction 		
COM-1	A	<p>JLUS Coordination Committee. Establish a JLUS Coordination Committee, which oversees the implementation of JLUS recommendations and serves to increase coordination on military compatibility issues.</p>	General	2014
COM-1	B	<p>Camp Roberts Influence Areas. Establish CRIAs as shown on Figures 4.0-1 through 4.0-4. The CRIAs should be used by stakeholders to identify the applicability of the strategies presented in this JLUS.</p> <p>CRIAs are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CRIA 1 (General / Non-Geographic). Reflects strategies that are general in nature, and may not have a geographic extent. This CRIA covers strategies that deal with establishment of common plans and programs dealing with compatibility. This CRIA also covers regional strategies that apply to the Study Area as a whole. ■ CRIA 2 (Vertical Obstruction). Is a generalized area that contains areas subject to height limitations or controls based on proximity to McMillan Airfield and East Garrison Airfield? ■ CRIA 3 (Noise Impact Area). An area that is defined by the 115 - 130 PK15 (met) and > 130 PK15 (met) noise contours. ■ CRIA 4 (Land Use Overlay). Includes areas defined as having a high 	General	2014

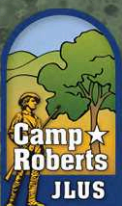


Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
		<p>potential for noise and safety impacts to which land use controls are appropriate. Within CRIA 4, intensification of land use designations over currently adopted designations (general plan amendments and zone changes) should not occur without site specific studies defining the appropriateness of the change in relation to the protection of operations at Camp Roberts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CRIA 5 (Camp Roberts). Includes lands that are located within the boundaries of Camp Roberts. 		
COM-1	C	<p>Maintenance and Update of CRIAs. Camp Roberts shall provide updated information to the JLUS Coordination Committee when changes in operations or circumstances result in the need to update or modify one of the CRIA boundaries. The JLUS Coordination Committee will be responsible for making a recommendation to members to incorporate these changes into appropriate plans, regulations and policies.</p>	General	On-going
COM-1	D	<p>Planning Board Representative. Provide for a Camp Roberts non-voting representative, when appropriate and available, on the local planning board of each local government (and other advisory boards as appropriate) within the study area to review proposed development projects (or others) affecting Camp Roberts. Other projects to be reviewed by such planning or advisory boards would include infrastructure extensions and / or improvements, e.g., transportation corridor improvements, and water and sewer extensions.</p> <p>This support may extend to other planning entities, such as the Monterey County Land Use Advisory Committee, Community Service Districts, Heritage Ranch Homeowners Association, San Miguel Community Advisory Committee, and so forth.</p>	General	On-going
COM-1	E	<p>Establish Procedures for Plan Review and Comment. Camp Roberts shall work with local jurisdictions and relevant agencies to establish procedures for consultation between the base and local jurisdictions relative to planning review and comment. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide technical input and assistance to local jurisdictions to support discussion of projects and potential compatibility issues ■ Definition of project types that require review ■ Identification of the Points of Contact for all coordination ■ Identify opportunities for Camp Roberts personnel to be involved in pre-application meetings for significant projects ■ Establish a formal procedure for requesting and receiving comments ■ Establish a standard timeline for responses, keeping in mind mandated review time periods as specified by State law and local procedures ■ Develop an outreach plan ■ Provide notice to Camp Roberts on all public hearings regarding projects identified for coordination <p>While consultation is expected to occur primarily on projects in the defined CRIA's, the installation should establish contacts and procedures for receiving notices and review opportunities on significant regional projects inside of the CRIA's. Procedures should be reviewed annually and updated as appropriate by the JLUS Coordination Committee.</p>	Land	2014



Attachment A

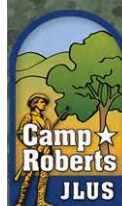
Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
COM-1	F	Information on Prescribed Burns. Notify adjacent residential and agricultural land owners, CALTRANS, and appropriate local authorities (including California Highway Patrol, Sheriff, fire departments) when prescribed burns are planned.	Land	On-going
COM-1	G	Refer CEQA Documents to Camp Roberts. Refer projects to Camp Roberts officials for review and comment on CEQA documentation as defined under the process stated in Strategy COM-1.F. This notice would typically be provision of a Notice of Availability for the CEQA documentation.	Land	On-going
COM-1	H	Refer NEPA / CEQA Documents to Local Jurisdictions. Refer to affected local jurisdictions, agencies, and organizations notice of all NEPA and/or CEQA documentation, except for categorical exemptions, or as otherwise refined by the JLUS Coordination Committee, for comment.	Land	On-going
COM-2		Enhanced Public Disclosure Regarding Changes on Camp Roberts. Although Camp Roberts meets notification requirements provided for under appropriate regulations, enhanced communications efforts with the public on the following topics would improve overall coordination and cooperation with activity planning, etc.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proposed projects ■ Recreational activities ■ Changes in and notifications about operations outside the typical schedule 		
COM-2	A	Enhanced Camp Roberts Outreach Program Camp Roberts should enhance its outreach program to provide additional information to local communities and the public, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Enhanced information website, providing information on upcoming training activities, prescribed burns, recreational access, and other appropriate materials. ■ Provide enhanced notification of significant new construction projects or changes in mission. ■ As part of the outreach program, Camp Roberts should host regularly scheduled open houses for the public to provide an overview of training activities, construction, or other items of public interest. This forum should also allow residents the opportunity to comment on concerns. An open house on an annual basis prior to the start of the summer season would be appropriate. ■ Develop an e-mail list that the public can sign up for online and provide notification of significant training exercises or other items of public interest. 	General	2014
COM-3		Enhance Regional Cooperation on Common Issues. There are several areas in which planning agencies overlap in responsibilities for the land and subsurface in and around Camp Roberts. The roles as to when one agency's responsibility stops and is furthered through the work of another agency is unclear and vague. Key planning areas where this occurs are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Habitat protection ■ Transportation ■ Infrastructure expansion and public services 		



Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
COM-3	A	Enhanced Coordination on Biological Resource Protection Camp Roberts should strengthen its working relationships with federal and state agencies responsible for habitat protection to develop a consistent approach to resource management, and to ensure that management of all Camp Roberts' resources is conducted to be compatible with the continued operations of Camp Roberts.	Land	2014
COM-3	B	Mineral Resource Management Work with BLM to develop an MOU outlining the use of the federal mineral estate underlying or with effect on Camp Roberts. Management of the mineral estate should consider the protection of the missions at Camp Roberts as part of the resource management strategy.	Camp Roberts	2014
COM-3	C	Coordination with CALTRANS Camp Roberts shall notify and inform CALTRANS of changes at Camp Roberts that may impact the State Highway system as early in the planning process as possible.	Land	On-going
COM-4	Emergency Services Coordination. Camp Roberts is an important State resource in the events of natural disasters (fire, flooding, etc.); therefore emergency protocols with the local governments need to be enhanced through updates of reciprocal agreements and a strong public awareness campaign to better inform and protect the public.			
COM-4	A	Update County and City Hazard Mitigation Plans Update plans to identify the specific role and function of Camp Roberts as it pertains to the safety of the region.	General	2015

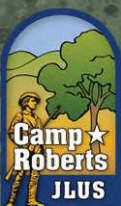
Land Use Strategies

Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
LU-1		New Development Around Camp Roberts May Not Be Considering Compatibility. The basis of land use planning and regulation relates to the government's role in protecting the public's health, safety, and welfare. As areas surrounding Camp Roberts develop, care and ongoing communication must be taken to incorporate compatibility assessment into the land use decision-making process.		
LU-1	A	General Plan Policies for Compatibility. Include a policy statement on compatibility planning into general plan for each affected jurisdiction.	Land	2017
LU-1	B	Acquire Conservation Easements. Partner with local governments and conservation agencies for the acquisition and maintenance of conservation easements in areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Within Surface Danger Zones (SDZs) that are not over land controlled by Camp Roberts, ■ Within Clear Zones / Accident Potential Zones for active airfields, ■ Areas exposed to high levels of noise, and ■ Other areas determined to have compatibility or operational issues. 	Land	2017
LU-1	C	Acquire Land Outright via Fee Simple Acquisition (Willing Seller). Acquisition should be examined on a case by case basis and pursued as a market transaction between Camp Roberts and a willing seller (no eminent domain proposed). Areas for consideration include : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Within SDZs that are not over land controlled by Camp Roberts, 	Land	2017



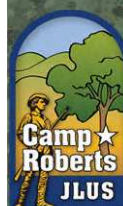
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Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within Clear Zones / Accident Potential Zones for active airfields, Areas exposed to high levels of noise, and Other areas determined to have compatibility or operational issues. 		
LU-2		Compatible Land Use Designations. Encourage a comprehensive, accurate approach to compatible land use planning by maintaining the appropriate land use designations on general plans, including land use diagrams, and in zoning ordinances to address compatibility.		
LU-2	A	CRIA Overlays on Land Use Diagram. The CRIA's established under Strategy COM-1.B should be delineated on the jurisdiction's Land Use Diagram as part of the general plan.	General	2015
LU-3		Compatibility with State Wildlife Areas. Along the Salinas River, Camp Roberts is bordered on its west and east boundaries by the Big Sandy Wildlife Area (BSWA). Consistent, long-range planning is needed to promote compatibility between the uses.		
LU-3	A	Big Sandy Wildlife Area. Close coordination between Camp Roberts and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CA DFW) is needed concerning a management plan for the BSWA to address long-range planning and military compatibility concerns.	General	2015
LU-4		Training Operations Limit Access to Base (Hunting and Fishing Activities). The public desires access to portions of Camp Roberts for hunting and fishing activities.		
LU-4	A	Continued Coordination and Public Outreach. Continue to work with California DFW on public awareness relative to access to the installation for hunting and fishing activities. California DFW and Camp Roberts also need to provide better public information on the access to fishing on and near Camp Roberts, and which areas are restricted due to range use and which are restricted due to resource management studies and controls by DFW.	Land	2014
LU-5		The Ability to Meet the Recreational Needs for Off-Duty Soldiers and Nearby Residents is Insufficient. Currently, off-duty soldiers and nearby residents must drive 12 miles to Paso Robles to enjoy recreational activities other than those provided at Lake Nacimiento. Need plans to address the provision of recreation close to Camp Roberts.		
--	--	This issue is adequately addressed through current programs for permanent party members. Soldiers training at Camp Roberts have no significant impact due to limited time. No further action needed.		
LU-6		Presence of Dilapidated Structures Along Highway 101. The presence of dilapidated and unmaintained structures on Camp Roberts that are visible from Highway 101 disrupts beauty along the highway.		
--	--	This issue is adequately addressed through current programs for demolition. No further action needed.		
LU-7		General Plan Updates per State Law. Meeting required updates for general plans to reflect recent changes in general plan law concerning military compatibility.		
LU-7	A	Integrating State Law Requirements. In the Study Area, local jurisdictions need to ensure general plans are consistent with new requirements in State law concerning compatibility planning.	General	2017
LU-7	B	Update San Miguel Community Area Plan. The San Miguel Community Area Plan should be updated to incorporate military compatibility policies (including housing that is compatible with the military operations that occur at Camp Roberts).	General	2014



Safety Strategies

Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
SAF-1		Live-Fire Range Impact Area. Surface danger zones (SDZs) may extend off Camp Roberts depending on the training conducted. While training that has an SDZ off Camp Roberts is not currently conducted, planning is needed to promote compatibility in these areas should the need arise.		
SAF-1	A	Provide SDZ Location Data. Camp Roberts shall provide current maps of SDZs that extend off land controlled by Camp Roberts to local jurisdictions and land management agencies in the Study Area.	Land	2014
SAF-1	B	Posting of SDZ Information. If training will result in an SDZ extending off of Camp Roberts controlled lands, posting shall be erected and maintained as prescribed by regulations. This information will also be posted to a website used for public information.	Land	2014
SAF-1	C	Real Estate Disclosure. Require that all properties developed or sold that are within any CRIA have a real estate disclosure included as part of the sale materials that states the property is located within close proximity to a military installation that performs both air and ground operations that can occur in day and nighttime hours. These military operations may produce noise, vibration, and other compatibility issues that may affect the property.	Land	2015
SAF-1	D	Public Education. Increase public awareness about the risk of trespassing onto Camp Roberts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide notification and educational materials to Study Area jurisdictions regarding restricted and accessible areas. ■ Ensure hunters and other users stay on marked trails that pass adjacent to the installation. ■ Ensure educational information is posted on websites and within informational brochures that illustrate the boundaries of Camp Roberts on recreation area maps. 	Land	2014
SAF-2		Maintaining Camp Roberts's Role in Emergency Response. Camp Roberts plays an important role in providing support during an emergency, especially wildland fires; however, the existing mutual aid agreements, some of which are currently expired, need to be reviewed and updated to promote policies are current with State legislation and planning agencies.		
SAF-2	A	Review and Update Mutual Aid Agreements. Review and update MOUs for mutual aid for firefighting assistance between Camp Roberts and participating communities and agencies. Involve all appropriate agencies and update to include other facets of mutual aid (emergencies, disasters, civil unrest, etc.) as appropriate.	Land	2015
SAF-3		Risk of Wildland Fires Occurring Within the Region. Wildland fires are a risk to both Camp Roberts and the surrounding region. Historically, wildland fires have occurred from both on-installation (in some cases fires have migrated off-installation) as well as from off-installation (where fires have migrated onto the installation).		
SAF-3	A	Continued Fire Break Maintenance. Camp Roberts should continue fire break maintenance as standard procedure prior to the start of the fire season and as needed during the season to provide adequate protection to ensure planned and unplanned fire does not leave Camp Roberts' lands and / or enter State Responsibility Area land.	Camp Roberts	On-going
SAF-3	B	Fire Suppression Training. Camp Roberts should work with California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) and local fire protection agencies/departments to conduct joint training exercises at	General	On-going

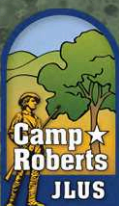


Attachment A

Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
		Camp Roberts.		
SAF-3	C	Develop a Joint Fire Management Awareness Program for the General Public. Leverage federal and local resources to develop Fire Management Awareness educational brochures and other tools to inform the public on how to recognize the beginning of a fire and steps to take to alert the appropriate authorities. Work with local TV stations to air special editions on Fire Management Awareness during wildland fire season.	General	2015
SAF-4		Aviation Safety. The current safety zones associated with McMillan Airfield extend past the boundaries of Camp Roberts onto private property. In addition, Camp Roberts can use the Paso Robles Municipal Airport (KPRB) for some operations.		
SAF-4	A	Update Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans (ALUCP). Update the ALUCP for San Luis Obispo County for McMillan Airfield and Paso Robles Municipal Airport (KPRB) and for Monterey County if an airfield at East Garrison is developed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pursue funding (with the support of the California National Guard) to update all affected ALUCPs. ■ ALUCPs should be updated as necessary to reflect changes in operations or missions at Camp Roberts that impact air operations. 	General	2017
SAF-4	B	Involve Camp Roberts Officials in Airport Planning. Ensure Camp Roberts officials are involved, in an advisory capacity, relative to operational changes at public airports, in the update of airport master plans and expansion plans for all airports in the surrounding region, and in the update of county ALUCP that affect or may affect operations at Camp Roberts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Depending on the type of operational changes, it may be appropriate to expand the CRIA for this strategy to include all airports in the region. 	General	2014

Vertical Obstruction Strategies

Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
VO-1		Low-level Flights. Flight paths (including low altitude flight) must be clear of man-made structures and natural objects (trees) that infringe on the airspace used by helicopters or fixed wing aircraft (transit, drop zones, and landings) and UAVs using Camp Roberts and connected transit routes for training, emergency response, and other operations.		
VO-1	A	Ensure Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 77 Compliance. For all new, redeveloped or rehabilitated transmission, communications or energy generation structures (including electrical transmission towers/lines, cellular and radio transmission towers, wind generation towers, and other similar uses.), ensure compliance with FAR Part 77 height limit requirements to minimize vertical obstructions. In addition, ensure the developments and structures are compatible with, and do not pose a safety hazard to, air operations in the region.	Vertical	On-going
VO-1	B	Amend Zoning Codes to Include Height Restrictions Within the Vertical Obstruction CRIA. For all new, redeveloped or rehabilitated transmission, communications or energy generation structures planned or proposed within the study area, heights of structures shall not exceed 75 feet, to ensure navigable airspace for military training activities.	Vertical	2017



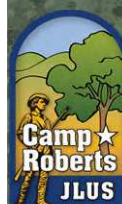
Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
VO-1	C	Share Proposals for Structures Exceeding 75 Feet in Height. Ensure Camp Roberts is made aware of any proposals for structures greater than 75 feet tall within a five mile radius from the center of airfields on Camp Roberts and provided the opportunity to comment on discretionary applications.	Vertical	On-going

Housing Availability Strategies

Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
HA-1		Lack of Information on Active-Duty / Staff / Contractor Off-Installation Housing Needs. Several jurisdictions would like to plan for more housing; however, the information from the base regarding housing demand is not available to the communities desiring to provide housing options.		
HA-1	A	Incorporating Military Housing Needs in Housing Elements. When a jurisdiction updates its Housing Element, the element should include a discussion of military housing needs and programs to address housing needs. As part of this effort, Camp Roberts will provide jurisdictions with current information on housing demands, amount of housing provided by the installation, generalized income, by rank, of personnel living off-base, and current distribution data on off-base personnel by ZIP Code.	General	2017
HA-2		Transient Housing to Support Training Needs. Camp Roberts conducts training year-round, although the majority of training occurs in the summer months and weekends. While most trainees can be accommodated on Camp Roberts, some situations require additional temporary (transient) housing in surrounding communities. The amount and timing of this housing can impact local housing resources.		
HA-2	A	Coordination on Excess Demand. ■ For training events that will require above normal demand in local markets for hotels and other transient lodging facilities off-installation, Camp Roberts should provide advance notice (preferably during the planning phase of such events) to City of Paso Robles. ■ Other: Paso Robles Chamber of Commerce	General	On-going

Infrastructure Extensions Strategies

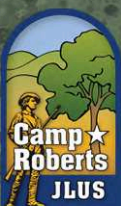
Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
IE-1		Growth Inducement by Infrastructure Extensions. The extension of water and wastewater infrastructure to undeveloped areas near Camp Roberts may induce additional growth near Camp Roberts that could, depending on its location, introduce additional compatibility issues.		
IE-1	A	Infrastructure Capacity. In the development of infrastructure master plans, capital improvement plans (CIP), and other similar long-range plans, capacity should be sized to match the needs under existing general plan designations. Service near Camp Roberts should be limited to the communities of San Miguel, Bradley and Heritage Ranch, and these communities should not engage in service expansion in the direction towards Camp Roberts.	Land	2017



Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
IE-1	B	Coordination on Infrastructure Planning. Notify and coordinate infrastructure expansion plans with the Public Works Department at Camp Roberts. When communities or other service providers move forward with any plans of extending infrastructure in the vicinity of Camp Roberts, such as a sewer extension, Camp Roberts should be notified. The provider should be prepared to discuss alternatives that would help reduce potential future development along the infrastructure line (growth-inducement). The coordination should be done early in the planning process to optimize compatibility and reduce costs associated with plan changes.	Land	On-going
IE-2	Needed Infrastructure Capacity Enhancement. There are several instances where infrastructure capacity does not support the demand in the area, which can present problems in the management of utilities, such as wastewater.			
IE-2	A	Regional Coordination. Coordinate on a region-wide basis, the development of plans for infrastructure improvements to avoid overlap and duplication of services. Development of systems that can serve both community (including Heritage Ranch and San Miguel) and Camp Roberts' needs should be evaluated when appropriate.	General	On-going
IE-3	Use of Heavy Aircraft at Paso Robles Municipal Airport. There is concern regarding the use of heavy aircraft, such as a C-17, damaging airport surfaces.			
IE-3	A	Limited Use. Without improvements made to apron and taxi surfaces to handle such aircraft, heavy aircraft associated with operations at Camp Roberts should only be conducted with prior approval of the airport (does not apply to emergencies).	General	On-going
IE-3	B	Future Use Plans. If Camp Roberts or units training at Camp Roberts propose regular use of the airport by heavy aircraft, plans and funding for airport improvements to handle such aircraft need to be made prior to proposed use, unless otherwise approved by the airport.	General	2017

Antiterrorism / Force Protection Strategies

Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
AT-1	Base Protection During Heightened Security Threats. The military is provided with training and current information regarding anti-terrorism and force protection (AT/FP) relative to Camp Roberts. However, due to security requirements, Camp Roberts depends on other agencies (California Highway Patrol and local Sherriff's Departments) to provide security, and cross-training on AT/FP issues as needed.			
AT-1	A	Outreach Program on AT/FP. Develop an outreach program that provides local law enforcement and other government agencies information and guidance regarding coordination and response actions to terrorist threats.	General	2015
AT-1	B	Cross-Training for Local Responders. Through the outreach program (Strategy AT-1.A), offer training to local law enforcement and other government agencies regarding coordination and response actions to terrorist threats.	General	On-going
AT-1	C	Training Coordinator. Designate a specific point of contact at Camp Roberts and within local governments responsible for the outreach and training programs.	General	2015



Noise Strategies

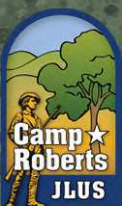
Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
NOI -1		Noise from Operations. Live-fire ranges and mortar ranges create noise that extends off-installation. Helicopter and fixed-wing (transient aircraft) flights also create noise that is heard off-installation. This includes noise associated with transit to and from the installation, take-off and landing operations, and drop zone operations. This noise affects both residents and animals and has the potential to cause stampeding of cattle or other livestock.		
NOI-1	A	Require Sound Attenuation Building Standards for New Construction. Amend Monterey County building code to require sound attenuation for new construction of sensitive land uses located within the Noise CRIA. These structures should be designed and constructed so as to limit their interior noise level to no greater than 45 dB Ldn and certified by an acoustical engineer.	Noise	2017
NOI-1	B	Develop Sound Attenuation Retrofit Program. Develop a voluntary sound attenuation retrofit program for residential uses. Develop a program that provides guidance on sound attenuation standards for retrofitting existing residential and commercial facilities. The program could include grant opportunities available to assist property owners in retrofitting structures in noise sensitive areas. Other funding sources for retrofitting homes should be identified and provided within the program materials.	Noise	2015
NOI-1	C	Require Sound Attenuation Building Standards for Significant Expansion / Remodeling. Significant (defined as an activity that modifies, alters or expands an existing use by 50 percent) extension, enlargement, relocation, reconstruction or substantial alteration of an existing residential use within the Noise CRIA shall include the implementation of sound attenuation materials designed to reduce interior noise to 45 dB LDN. This shall also apply to changes in a structure that result in an increase in the number of habitable units within the structure (with habitable units as defined by the 2010 US Census).	Noise	2017
NOI-1	D	Educational Materials on Sound Attenuation Methods. Develop and provide educational materials, either through inclusion in the adopted building codes or as a supplemental educational document, describing building techniques which can be used to achieve the required 45 dB LDN interior noise maximum threshold. Local jurisdictions should make use of already available technical support materials from the Department of Defense.	Noise	2014
NOI-1	E	Training Times. Implement or continue the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Range training times for standard operations should be set from 7:00 AM to 11:00 PM. ■ Range operations outside these hours require authorization from the Garrison Commander one week prior to the training. ■ Camp Roberts should post notice in the local newspapers if training is planned to exceed 11:00 PM. 	Noise	2014

Attachment A

Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
NOI-1	F	Require a Note to be Recorded on Title to Real Property as Part of any Discretionary Development Permit or Approval. Require that a note be recorded on a title for real property located within CRIA 3 as part of any discretionary development permit or approval. The note shall state that the real property is located in close proximity to an active military training facility that performs day and night time training operations, both ground and air operations. The military operations may produce noise, vibration, and visual issues.	Noise	2014
NOI-2		Noise from Aircraft not Operating at Camp Roberts. Oftentimes, aircraft transiting near, but not operating at, Camp Roberts (i.e. F-18 aircraft traveling between Naval Air Station Lemoore and Fort Hunter Liggett) create noise that is heard by nearby residents of Camp Roberts and associated as noise caused by operations at the installation.		
NOI-2	A	Military Aircraft Not Associated with Camp Roberts. Develop and provide general information on the Camp Roberts website describing basic information about types of operations and common aircraft frequently flying in the area and the fact that many of these are not associated with Camp Roberts.	Noise	2014
NOI-2	B	Future Topics for Compatibility Planning. Monterey County, working with the JLUS Coordination Committee, may wish to pursue additional funding for compatibility planning associated with the following installations / operations not covered under this JLUS. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Work with Naval Facilities Southwest (NAVFAC SW) on aircraft use in special use airspace and military training routes (MTR) that are over this area. ■ Work with the Department of the Army and Fort Hunter Liggett in the development of a JLUS for this installation. 	Noise	2015

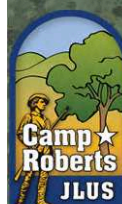
Vibration Strategies

Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
VIB-1		Vibrations from Range Operations. Some live-fire and mortar training has the potential to create vibration that may be felt off-installation. Owners should be made aware of the various military training exercises that take place on Camp Roberts.		
VIB-1	A	Update / Perform Vibration Study. Prior to the addition of, or a change to, training missions or activity areas relative to heavy weapons training or training involving explosives that may create significant vibration, Camp Roberts should perform a vibration study as required to meet the needs of NEPA and CEQA to determine potential impacts. If required to address a significant impact due to vibration, mitigations should be developed to reduce the intensity of the impact to a less than significant level.	Noise	On-going



Dust / Smoke / Steam Strategies

Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
DS-1		Dust from Military Training Operations Affects Activities Off-Installation. Military training activities, such as vehicle maneuvers and helicopter operations can create dust that can adversely affect operations as well as off-installation activities, such as agriculture and recreational amenities.		
DS-1	A	Dust Control. Review current policies and procedures for dust containment and consider enhancements to reduce dust from military training activities. This might include specifying the use of materials, such as <i>DustBloc</i> brand dust suppression, which is a stable emulsion of bitumen in water and used on dirt roads and the use of other crusting agents, sprinklers and fog cannons for other areas. This should only be accomplished in areas that cause significant dust to blow outside the installation and that have the potential to impact a neighboring use. Use of the tank trail to Fort Hunter Liggett is one area of high dust potential.	Land	2014
DS-1	B	Consider Vegetative Dust Barriers. Camp Roberts should consider the use of vegetation (that does not contribute to wildfire hazards and adhere to the AT / FP regulations) to provide a dust barrier along areas prone to high dust generation.	Camp Roberts	2014
DS-1	C	Inform Local Communities of Potential High Dust Activities. To enable the public to prepare in advance, use public relations officers, public service announcements, and websites to inform the general public of instances (i.e., days, times) where high dust trespass is likely.	Land	2014
DS-2		Smoke from Prescribed Burns Can Affect Off-Installation Activities. Burning of vegetation generates smoke that can go off installation. Concerns to be addressed relate to potential to reduce visibility on US Highway 101. There is a need for better notification to surrounding jurisdictions and property owners when a prescribed burn will occur.		
DS-2	A	Continued Burn Planning for Optimal Timing. Continue coordinating the process for the timing of prescribed burns to help ensure the issuing of smoke is contained to the greatest extent possible based on fuel loading and projected weather conditions. Burn only when smoke can be minimized and transport winds will carry smoke away from highways and residences unless adequate safeguards have been taken (traffic control, removal of residents, notification, etc.).	Land	2014
DS-2	B	Notification. As part of the enhanced public outreach program (Strategy COM-2.A): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Establish a web-based notification when prescribed burns are set to occur. ■ Maintain an e-mail list of interested persons and provide information on planned burns. ■ Notify CAL FIRE, local authorities (Sheriffs' Departments, fire chiefs, California Highway Patrol), and CALTRANS when training operations and prescribed burns may create smoke impacts to their activities or facilities ■ Work with CALTRANS to develop a plan for placement of real-time intelligent messaging along Highway 101 to warn motorists of smoke hazards before and during prescribed burns. 	General	2014



Air Quality Strategies

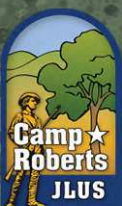
Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
AQ-1		Prescribed Burns and Air Quality. Prescribed burns have the potential of affecting the air quality of the JLUS study area. While the Camp Roberts JLUS study area is not within a designated non-attainment area, precautionary measures should be established to ensure the sustainment of viable air quality.		
--	--	See Strategies DS-2.A and B.		

Light and Glare Strategies

Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
LG-1		Light Impacts from Base Operations. Some lighting at Camp Roberts can spill over into adjacent properties.		
LG-1	A	Security Lighting. To the extent possible, perimeter and other high intensity security lighting should be shielded to avoid spill over lighting to areas outside the installation and to avoid impacts to night training potential	Camp Roberts	On-going
LG-2		Light Impacts from Off-Installation Uses. The ability to conduct night vision training is an important component of training at Camp Roberts. Controlling significant light sources, glare, and general increases in ambient light (i.e. San Miguel Horse Ranch) in the surrounding area is important.		
LG-2	A	Lighting Regulations. Amend the local codes to include standard lighting regulations within agriculture and grazing zoning districts.	Land	2015

Energy Development Strategies

Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
ED-1		Potential for Future Wind and Solar Energy Development. The development of alternative energy facilities in the study area could impact aviation safety and training operations (wind turbines) or create sources of light and glare (some solar energy structures). Energy Development should be coordinated with all appropriate agencies to promote military readiness.		
ED-1	A	Amend San Luis Obispo Land Use Ordinance and Monterey County Zoning Ordinance to require non-reflective surfaces for new solar energy facilities. Amending the land use and zoning ordinance to require the use of non-reflective construction materials for all new solar energy projects near Camp Roberts.	Land	2015
ED-1	B	Height Limitations. See Strategies VO-1.A, B, and C.	Vertical	2017
ED-1	C	Amend San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties' Zoning Ordinances. Amend San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties' Zoning Ordinances to require review and coordination by Camp Roberts prior to issuing a permit for commercial wind energy conversion systems in the Study Area.	General	2017
ED-1	D	DOD Siting Clearinghouse. The Department of Defense Siting Clearinghouse requirements and standards published in Title 32, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 211 shall advise and guide the process to facilitate the early submission of renewable energy project proposals to the Clearinghouse for military mission compatibility review.	General	On-going

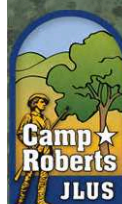


Frequency Spectrum Strategies

Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
FSI-1		Satellite Communications Interference. Camp Roberts hosts a Federal Satellite Communications Command (SATCOM) that needs to be protected from interference. There may be some future developments that could interfere with the ability of SATCOM to adequately perform its mission.		
FSI-1	A	Monitor Bandwidth Capacity To Prevent Disruption of Military / Civilian Operations. Work together to monitor existing bandwidth use and establish procedures for identifying major future users that could use substantial available capacity.	General	On-going

Public Trespassing Strategies

Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
PT-1		Enhanced Public Disclosure Regarding Changes on Camp Roberts. Although Camp Roberts meets notification requirements provided for under appropriate regulations, enhanced communications efforts with the public on the following topics would improve overall coordination and cooperation with activity planning, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proposed projects ■ Recreational activities ■ Changes in and notifications about operations outside the typical schedule 		
PT-1	A	Perimeter Security – People <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improve maintenance of perimeter fencing to provide timely replacement or repair of damaged sections. ■ Ensure placement and maintenance of perimeter signage is adequately placed and spaced along the perimeter fence. ■ Post signage along the Salinas and Nacimiento Rivers in the East Garrison identifying the installation boundary. ■ Work with Sheriffs' Departments to patrol areas experiencing repeat trespass. ■ Work with both counties to remove or block parking areas frequented by those trespassing on the installation. 	Camp Roberts	
PT-1	B	Education of Permitted Visitors (Visiting Outside of Cantonment). Require hunters, campers, day trippers, and hikers to view an educational video on identification of the hazards to be found on the installation, purchase a yearly permit to use facilities, obtain a map of the installation showing the restricted and non-restricted areas, notify Camp Roberts Range Control when intending to enter the public access recreational areas.	Land	
PT-2		Livestock Trespassing. There are several areas where private livestock trespass onto the installation especially in and around the Impact Area, which presents safety risks for both military personnel and private livestock owners. Livestock trespass should be managed appropriately so as not to create unnecessary risks for the military and the general public.		
PT-2	A	Perimeter Security – Livestock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improve maintenance of perimeter fencing to provide timely replacement or repair of damaged sections. ■ In areas frequently damaged by livestock, install enhanced perimeter fencing that prevents the trespassing of livestock in these areas. 	Camp Roberts	2015



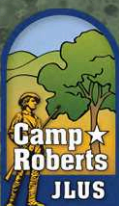
Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
PT-2	B	Livestock Grazing. If grazing is to be permitted through lease agreements, impose and increase penalties for violations of the lease, including the charging of assessments for lost use of training and firing ranges.	Camp Roberts	2015

Cultural Resources Strategies

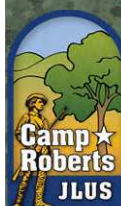
Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
CR-1		Cultural Resources Coordination Process Update. Camp Roberts and the surrounding areas possess significant Native American and historic resources, and thus require Historic Preservation agency review and assessment before certain types of projects may be executed on the installation. The coordination protocol should be assessed for determining items of cultural or historic significance.		
CR-1	A	Cultural Resources Management. Continue to implement the best practices prescribed in the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for Camp Roberts. Work with Native American Tribal governments to update the ICRMP to address areas of change and to enable preservation of valuable cultural resources.	Camp Roberts	2015
CR-1	B	Cultural Resources Surveys. Continue current practice to conduct a Cultural Resource Survey for areas with potential for cultural resources that have not been previously surveyed prior to any new development or mission expansion requiring new construction.	Camp Roberts	2015
CR-2		Identification and Protection of Cultural Resources. The regional area possesses many cultural resources that require continued coordination.		
CR-2	A	Protection of Known Cultural Resources. Continue to plan training exercises and other activities to avoid or otherwise protect / limit disturbance to such sites.	Camp Roberts	On-going
CR-3		Accessing Cultural Resources by Native Americans. Provide appropriate access to Native American groups for spiritual, medicinal, and other culturally-related activities.		
CR-3	A	Access. Initiate discussion with local Native American Tribal governments and groups to identify areas and appropriate times to be accessed, protocols to allow access, and any other parameter affecting significant Native American cultural heritage sites or activities on Camp Roberts.	Camp Roberts	2015

Water Quality / Quantity Strategies

Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
WQQ-1		Surface Water Contamination Exists in the Camp Roberts Study Area. There are several waterways in or near the Camp Roberts JLUS Study Area. These waterways provide important habitat areas, recreational opportunities, off-stream reservoirs, environmental sustainment, and training opportunities for personnel at Camp Roberts. Contamination within the waterways, from all potential sources, could impact training uses and the environment, both on and off Camp Roberts.		
WQQ-1	A	Surface Water Monitoring. Monitor surface water quality on Camp Roberts and throughout the watershed. Focus studies on the relationship between surface water and groundwater resources. Camp Roberts should allow collection of water samples on Camp Roberts by other agencies, if needed.	General	On-going
WQQ-2		Groundwater Supply Planning Must be Coordinated to Ensure Viable Water Resources. Groundwater supply		



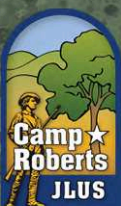
Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
		is of great concern for San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties. The increases in well drilling for development—residential, commercial, and agriculture—causes more concern in maintaining adequate levels of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. Camp Roberts is a minimal user of the Basin, but development must be strategically planned to avoid unnecessary draws on the Basin.		
WQQ-2	A	Water Resource Planning. Coordinate with local, regional and state water supply providers and permitting agencies to ensure continued availability of adequate potable water supplies. Identify primary users and anticipated needs through a future time period. Develop plans to sustain and manage water resources more efficiently and update plans regularly.	General	2017
WQQ-3		Inadequate Availability of Alternative Water Resources for Emergency Situations. Several attempts have been made by surrounding communities to Camp Roberts and other agencies to develop an agreement for a redundant water supply resource, including off-stream reservoirs. Camp Roberts is positioned as an emergency response center for local disasters / emergencies.		
WQQ-3	A	Emergency Water Source for Heritage Ranch. The Heritage Ranch Community Service District should continue to work on the evaluation of alternatives to solve their emergency water needs. Solutions should not impact the water supply needed to continue operations at Camp Roberts, but Camp Roberts and others with water rights in the area should keep an open dialogue for assessment of new ideas.	General	2017
WQQ-3	B	Regional Coordination. Coordinate with local, regional and state water supply providers and permitting agencies to ensure continued availability of adequate potable water supplies in emergency situations.	General	2015
WQQ-3	C	Emergency Planning. Identify infrastructure improvements, such as interconnectivity, redundancy, and shared reserves, to ensure availability during emergency situations.	General	On-going
WQQ-4		Insufficient Flood Controls Exist to Safeguard Installation Infrastructure. When heavy rain and required dam discharges occur, Camp Roberts suffers from infrastructure. Better coordination, planning, and infrastructure are needed.		
WQQ-4	A	Coordination on Releases from Lake Nacimiento. Coordinate with Monterey County Water Resources Agency and other agencies/districts involved in surface water management for Lake Nacimiento to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Monitor and control releases, to the extent feasible during heavy runoff, to minimize downstream damage. ■ Provide notification to Camp Roberts prior to increases in the rate of release to better protect downstream users and facilitate evacuation of range areas being used for training. Other: Monterey County Water District	General	On-going
WQQ-4	B	Stormwater Study. Investigate conducting a stormwater study to cover all of Camp Roberts and update to current conditions, or update and expand the 2004 study to determine the extent of needed stormwater management improvements on and upstream of Camp Roberts. Prioritize needed improvements for protection of life and maintaining access.	General	2017
WQQ-4	C	Structures Subject to Damage. Identify installation infrastructure at risk for damage due to heavy rains or dam discharges. Prioritize relocation or hardening of vulnerable infrastructure.	Camp Roberts	2015



Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
WQQ-5		Tank Trail Operations, Including Potential for Erosion into Lake San Antonio. Erosion control is an issue along the Tank Trail from Fort Hunter Liggett to Camp Roberts and along the west-southwest border of the installation.		
WQQ-5	A	Enhanced Erosion Control Along Tank Trail. Fort Hunter Liggett is responsible for maintaining the Tank Trail. During use, Camp Roberts should inform Fort Hunter Liggett of any known issues regarding erosion that exist or manifest in the future. Other: Fort Hunter Liggett	General	On-going
WQQ-5	B	Closure of Tank Trail During Periods of Rain. Close the Tank Trail when it is determined conditions are such that the Tank Trail would contribute to surface runoff that would drain to the lake.	General	On-going

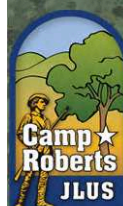
Biological Resources

Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
BIO-1		Sensitive Species Habitat on Camp Roberts. Camp Roberts provides habitat for some sensitive species, such as the Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp, the San Joaquin Kit Fox, Steelhead Trout, and Purple Amole. The preservation of the habitat and species can not only affect the natural resources but also the military's mission of readiness: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Impact of noise and erosion on sensitive species habitat (both on and near Camp Roberts).■ Presence of sensitive habitat and species on Camp Roberts impacts training.		
BIO-1	A	Upper Salinas River Watershed Action Plan. Camp Roberts should assist in implementation of the Upper Salinas River Watershed Action Plan which provides strategies for riverine habitat protection, restoration and maintenance.	General	2017
BIO-1	B	Update Camp Roberts Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP). Plan and budget for an update of the Camp Roberts INRMP. Although a State facility, plan on updates scheduled to match the requirements outlined in the Sikes Act for Department of Defense facilities.	Camp Roberts	2017
BIO-1	C	Pre-Activity Surveys. The following actions require environmental review and a Pre-Activity Survey (PAS): <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Grading, filling, mechanical excavation, construction of permanent or semi-permanent field training facilities, construction on multiple sites, and field excavations or constructions larger than crew-served weapons positions;■ Field fuel facilities, dispersal of chemicals, machine or hand-dug sumps, field latrines, stockpiling of dirt within training areas;■ Storage of demolitions on non-standard ranges; and■ Other activities which may impact wildlife and natural resources.	Camp Roberts	2017
BIO-1	D	Temporary Closure for Changing Conditions. Close all or part of any road, trail, range, firing point, training area, special course, or airspace when it is determined that training conditions are such that habitats or individuals of a listed species would be subjected to harm not addressed and mitigated as part of the Camp Roberts INRMP, final NEPA documentation, or permit.	Camp Roberts	On-going



Scarce Natural Resources Strategies

Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
SNR-1		The Salinas River Runs Through Camp Roberts and is Protected for the Steelhead Trout Species. The waterway must be managed and maintained to ensure the survival of the Steelhead, a sensitive fish species in the area. Several agencies/jurisdictions are impacted by this waterway due to its geographical location.		
--	--	Upper Salinas River Watershed Action Plan. See Strategy BIO-1.A.	General	2017
SNR-1	A	Erosion Control. Identify, monitor and correct drainage issues contributing to erosion into the Salinas River or tributary.	General	On-going
SNR-1	B	Grazing Leases on Camp Roberts. Limit grazing activities to areas away from the Salinas River and manage grazing activities to avoid over grazing, trail development, or other conditions that would increase sedimentation into the Salinas River or tributary.	Camp Roberts	2015
SNR-1	C	Salinas River Corridor Protection by Camp Roberts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a habitat restoration plan for the riverbank Plant riverine plant species to create a buffer from upland activities Support state and federal plans for steelhead trout protection 	Land	2017
SNR-1	D	Control Training in Riparian Zones. Prohibit training exercises from damaging or disturbing riparian and water habitats, including all drainage, rivers, creeks, ponds, reservoirs, springs, seeps, and seasonal wetlands which are considered critical habitat.	Camp Roberts	On-going
SNR-1	E	Reduce Pesticide, Herbicide, and Fertilizer Use. Reduce the use of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers at Camp Roberts where stormwater runoff is not detained / retained / controlled.	Camp Roberts	On-going
SNR-1	F	Location of Facilities with Water Discharge. Training-related activities such as soakage pits, field mess facilities, field shower points, decontamination points, laundry points, and water purification points should be established no closer than 100 meters to surface waters or streambeds.	Land	On-going
SNR-1	G	Watershed Management Plan. Coordinate with the BLM, Upper Salinas-Las Tablas Resource Conservation District, California National Resource Conservation Service and others to develop a watershed management plan.	General	2017
SNR-2		Develop Formal Coordination with Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Regarding Mining Activities on Camp Roberts. Camp Roberts is situated over BLM's subsurface mineral estate, which may be leased to explore and extract minerals. Other than the guidance stipulated in the Bakersfield Resource Management Plan, there is no formal memorandum of agreement with Camp Roberts for mineral development applications and permits.		
--	--	See Strategy COM-3.B.	Land	2014
SNR-3		Presence of Invasive Weeds and Species Impact Management of Natural Resources as well as Training Operations. There are several weed species present on and near Camp Roberts that require management to reduce the spread of such species so that they do not impair training operations or act as fuel to wildland fires.		
SNR-3	A	Integrated Weed Management Plan. Develop and Integrated Weed Management Plan as defined by the California Department of Food and Agriculture.	Camp Roberts	2017



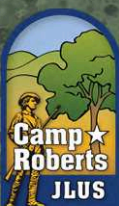
Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
SNR-3	B	Regional Coordination on Noxious Weed Control. Coordinate with the Noxious Weed Information Project (NWIP), a part of Integrated Pest Control, a branch of Plant Health and Pest Prevention Services which is a division of the California Department of Food and Agriculture to identify noxious weeds.	Land	2017

Land and Air Space Strategies

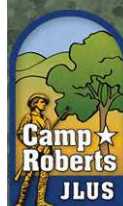
Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
LAS-1		Expand the Restricted Air Space (RAS) (R-2504) to Enable Other UAV Organizations to Use the McMillan Airfield. Expand R-2504 to better meet the operational and training requirements for units/organizations using McMillan Field.		
LAS-1	A	Expand R-2504. To provide flexibility in training and testing, investigate the need to expand R-2504 to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Match the boundaries of Camp Roberts or other operational geography, and Evaluate modifying the ceiling to match R-2513. 	Camp Roberts	2017
LAS-1	B	Support Similar Compatibility Studies for the Region. Several military installations and uses are located in the region surrounding Camp Roberts and have operations and training that occur on or near Camp Roberts. The Policy Committee supports efforts to prepare JLUSs for Fort Hunter Liggett and Naval Support Activity Monterey to assess and address compatibility for their installations and the region.	General	On-going

Roadway Capacity Strategies

Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
RC-1		Convoy Operations. Convoy operations to and from Camp Roberts are managed at the state level, but may pose issues relative to highway safety on State Highway 46 and U.S. Highway 101 and general conflicts with civilian traffic.		
RC-1	A	Highway Notification Signage Consider placing intelligent signage along the convoy route near Camp Roberts to alert the traveling public on Highway 101 of planned convoy operations or those in progress, identifying the anticipated times of operations and potential delays, if any.	General	2015
RC-1	B	Media Notification of Large Convoy Operations. Notify media outlets and the public in advance of large planned convoy operations, identifying the route, anticipated times of operations and delay periods.	General	On-going
RC-1	C	Convoy Coordination. Work with CALTRANS to develop other strategies for congestion management with respect to the movement of large convoys.	General	On-going
RC-2		Ongoing Maintenance of Alternative / Long-Term Road for Sustainability and Emergency Situations. State Routes 41 and 46 and U.S. Highway 101 are the only major roadways and highway in the Study Area. It is necessary in compatibility planning to maintain and expand (to the extent possible) the viable roadways in the JLUS Study Area.		



Issue	ID	Strategy	CRIA	Timing
RC-2	A	Coordination on Access Points. Work with CALTRANS to ensure adequate queuing space and traffic controls are provided at actively used entry gates into Camp Roberts.	Land	On-going
RC-2	B	Long-Range Planning. Work with CALTRANS and other agencies to identify alternative routes, special maintenance requirements, capacity improvements and operational improvements for adoption into the long range regional transportation plan. Identify funding sources including State of California National Guard and DOD for capacity and other improvements.	General	On-going
RC-2	C	Emergency Access Planning. Consider coordinating with CALTRANS on the revision of emergency response plans concerning access.	Land	2017
RC-2	D	New Access Points / Increased Use of Access Points. In developing options for new, or substantial increased use of existing, secondary access points, Camp Roberts should work with CALTRANS in the location, design, and potential mitigation associated with use of such facilities. Early coordination with impacted communities should also be considered.	Land	2017
RC-3		Highway Access Issues (Number of Access Points and Grade Separation on Highway. Access on- and off-installation is limited to a single gate which enters/exits directly onto U.S. Highway 101 at a grade separated intersection with a bridge. Control of access to the highway as well as other physical improvements would enhance safety. One primary access with security is required; however, there are other access points that can be opened up as needed.		
--	--	Highway Access. See Strategies RC-2.A, B, and C.	General	On-going
RC-4		Increased Ingress and Egress onto Installation Could Require Infrastructure Upgrades. The future mission of Camp Roberts may be expanded upon into the Western Regional Training Center for several federal, state, and local agencies. If this happens, the infrastructure for the main gate and other gates that allow entry onto the base will require upgrades to allow for additional capacity. Such upgrades would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Main Gate ■ 10th Street Gate ■ U.S. Highway 101 Bridge to Main Gate (Potentially) – widening and height 		
RC-4	A	Regional Transportation Improvements. Coordinate with the regional transportation planning organizations and CALTRANS to program needed improvements on Highway 101 associated with access to the installation.	Land	2017
RC-4	B	Future Access Planning. If queuing has potential to back up onto Highway 101 in the future (not currently an issue), develop alternative strategies that can reduce traffic at peak hours, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Allowing personnel access while controlling civilian and visitor access, ■ Staggered work reporting times, ■ Alternative gate access points for specific types of traffic, ■ Main gate design improvements, and ■ Right-of-way acquisition for intersection improvements. 	Land	2017



**For Additional
Information Contact:**



San Luis Obispo County

**Department of Planning
and Building**

**976 Osos Street, Room 200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408
(805) 781-5708**

Or visit the JLUS web site at:

www.camprobertsjlus.com

